Cambria Freeman.

M. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE; AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872. NUMBER 31.

SOMERSET RELIEF FUND

WELLERSBURG

Coal, Iron, Fire-Clay and Timber LAND COMPANY.

Nearly **ONE MILLION DOLLARS**

IN FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY,

In Shares of **TWO DOLLARS EACH,**

TO WHICH IS ADDED A FUND OF

$50,000 IN CASH.

All to be divided amongst Shareholders, as a majority may direct, at a meeting to be held on the 24th of October, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC:

At a public meeting held at the Court House, in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1872, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to present to the public a brief statement of the terrible disaster inflicted upon the town by the recent fire, and appeal for aid in behalf of our suffering people. In discharging this duty, we will endeavor to convey a faint idea of the fearful calamity in as few words as possible. About four o'clock, P. M., Thursday, 9th of May, a fire broke out in the western part of the town. A fierce wind was blowing at the time, and all efforts to check the flames proved futile. In less than two hours this once beautiful town was laid in ashes. The extent of ground over which the destructive element raged is about thirty acres, in the central part of the town, including all the stores and hotels, save one of each; all the banks and offices, including two printing offices; all places of business except public buildings. One-third in area of the solidly-built, and nearly the entire business part of the town, is in ruins, and certainly three-fourths of the wealth of the place is utterly destroyed. The fire raged with such relentless fury that the terror-stricken people had to flee for their lives, and consequently but little personal property was saved. Indeed, many escaped with no other clothing than that upon their persons at the time. To a large number of the sufferers it is a total loss of everything they possessed, and they are left houseless and homeless, without a thing in the world and dependent upon the public for bread. Others upon whom the calamity is not so severe are greatly in need of aid to enable them to take another start in the battle of life. The loss will not fall short of a million of dollars, and the total amount of insurance will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Numerous public, that in the past has responded so nobly to the cry for help from foreign lands, and to the appeals of our own countrymen who have suffered like direful calamities, we call upon you, in behalf of this suffering but hopeful people, FOR AID—SUBSTANTIAL AID. Your charities will confer a lasting favor upon them, and we sincerely hope that in the exercise of your liberality and generosity, it will be like the quality of mercy, "not strained, but twice blessed—blessing him that gives and him that takes."

MICHAEL H. SANSER, Esq., of Somerset, Pennsylvania, is the Treasurer of the Relief Committee, to whom contributions can be sent.

ED. SCULL,
WM. H. KOONTZ, } Committee.
ISAAC HUGUS,

The above are the appeals of a suffering community, and the WELLERSBURG COAL, IRON, FIRE-CLAY AND TIMBER LAND COMPANY, of Wellersburg, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, propose to deliver to the Relief Committee all the profits arising from the sales of shares.

SOMERSET, PA., July 29, 1872.

Mr. JAMES LE FEVRE, Secretary.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th inst. received. Appreciating your kind regards for our suffering people, we gratefully accept your tender of a donation of $2,000 or more out of the proceeds of the sale of your Wellersburg or Somerset County lands, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire that laid our town in ruins.

By order of the Relief Committee.

D. WEYAND, Chairman.
A. H. COFFROTH, Secretary.

Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from their Agents.

WM. H. WESTON,
General Agent,
SOMERSET, PA.

M. P. MEACHER, Johnstown,
Authorized Agent for Cambria County.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, to wit:

Second Account of Stephen Stutzman, Administrator, &c., of Lewis Cobaugh, late of the borough of Johnstown, deceased.

First and Final Account of Sarah Gallagher and Michael Maloy, Executors of Thomas Gallagher, late of Loretto borough, deceased.

Final Account of John M. King, Administrator, &c., of Thomas Fresnahan, late of Johnstown, Cambria county, deceased.

Final Account of John Bicket, Executor of the last Will and Testament of D. M. Cooper, late of Clinton county, Iowa, deceased.

Account of Joseph Hogue, Guardian of minor heirs of Peter Scanlan, late of Cambria township, deceased.

The First Account of George J. Rodgers, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Rodgers, sr., late of the Borough of Ebensburg, deceased.

Third and Final Account of F. D. Storm, Administrator of D. T. Storm, late of Washington township, deceased.

Account of C. B. Ellis, Trustee of the Estate of Hannah Hoech, late of Johnstown, dec'd.

Account of Mary Heslop, Administratrix *cum testamento annexo* of Joseph Heslop, late of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, deceased.

First and Partial Account of John A. Kennedy, Administrator of Dominick McBride, late of Carroll township, deceased.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 3, 1872.-4t.

Widows' Appraisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Appraisements of Real and Personal Property of decedents, selected and set apart for the Widows of intestates under the Act of Assembly of 14th April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, to wit:

Inventory and Appraisement of the personal property of Evan Roberts, deceased, elected to be retained by his widow, Lucinda H. Roberts.—$300.00.

Inventory and Appraisement of the personal property of William Orr, late of the Borough of Johnstown, deceased, elected to be retained by his widow, Harriet Orr.—$271.75.

Inventory and Appraisement of the personal property late of Peter Allbaugh, deceased, retained by his widow.—$60.97.

Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the use of Eleanor Powell, widow of David Powell, jr., late of Blacklick township, deceased.—$300.00.

Appraisement of the personal property and real estate of William Riley, late of Prospect borough, deceased, set apart for Susan Riley, widow of said deceased.—$300.00.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 3, 1872.-4t.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

To the Sheriff of Cambria Co., Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you summon W. W. H. FREEMAN to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden for said county at Ebensburg, on the *Monday of September next*, to answer a certain Libel in Divorce filed against him in said Court by MARY M. FREEMAN, by her next friend ELIZA BEARER; and this you are not to omit for peril.

Witness the Honorable JOHN DEAN, President of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff. [8-9.-4t.]

OATMAN & BUCK,

Physicians and Surgeons.

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatmen or at John Buck's residence.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on **Monday, 2d day of September** next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Michael Chardon, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James Ryan, Mich'l McCloskey, and others, containing 91 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and a log barn—now in the occupancy of Michael Chardon. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Adam Collis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Lucas Moyer and Bridget Moyer, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Matthew Ivory, David Sutton, and others, containing 68 Acres, more or less, about 25 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a frame stable—now in the occupancy of Lucas Moyer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Francis Cooper.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John S. Luther, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Joseph Houck, Francis Luther, and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, about 100 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of George Luther, and a two story plank house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of John S. Luther. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Davis & Lloyd.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Zephaniah Weakland, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Hiram Fritz, Isaac Weakland and others, containing 60 Acres, more or less, about 15 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, a frame barn, and a small stable, now in the occupancy of Zephaniah Weakland. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Johnston Moore.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of St. Clair Pfouts, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Peter Garman, Wm. Garman, and others, containing 289 Acres, more or less, about 60 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn—now in the occupancy of J. M. Dunlap. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Lockhard, for use of John Martin and Thomas Patterson, Executors of James Graham, deceased, *et. al.*

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Lloyd, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of heirs of Richard Nagle, dec'd, Abner Lloyd, and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and log barn—now in the occupancy of Lloyd Houck. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lloyd Houck.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Chas. Oswald, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, fronting on Main street on the west and extending back to land of Benjamin Wertner, adjoining lot of Joseph Zolner on the north and lot of Jacob Stoltz on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house—now in the occupancy of Andrew Bosiet. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. Bearer.

ALSO, All the right, title, and interest of Cornelius Crum, of, in, and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria County, adjoining lands of Joseph Wright's Catharine Crum, and others, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, about seventeen acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Cornelius Crum.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Solomon Enlgh.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 16, 1872.

BUCKALEW.

THE COMING GOVERNOR IN LANCASTER.

An Immense Political Demonstration.

MR. BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

His Senatorial Record—His Votes for Supplies and Bounties—A Complete Refutation of Radical Slanders—The Holcombe Interview—Necessity for Reform, &c., &c.

The meeting at Fulton Hall last night, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of the 21st, was a grand political demonstration. The notice given was brief, but the assemblage was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this city upon a similar occasion. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting every seat in Fulton Hall was filled and the aisles were packed by people standing. Hundreds were obliged to turn away without obtaining admission. Very many of the best and most intelligent Republicans in the city were present. They went to hear the truth, and returned to their homes determined to cast their ballots in favor of reform and an honest administration of our State Government. Mr. Buckalew was received with enthusiastic cheers when he entered the hall, and was introduced by Dr. Carpenter, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In his usual calm and clear method he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKALEW.

Fellow-citizens of Lancaster County: I appear before a Lancaster county audience for the first time. Although I have known many of your people many years, it has never happened that I was with you in your popular assemblages in any of the great election contests through which we have passed in the last twenty-five years. But I am here to-night to salute you all I hope, as friends, and I hope, also, as fellow-co-workers with me in an enterprise in which we are jointly interested. It is not one peculiar to the speaker who now addresses you. It is one that goes home to each and all of you. The question is, "Can we in peaceful times, undistured by the clangor of war or any disturbing force from abroad, can we secure to ourselves in this country just, honest and successful governments in our States and in the governments of the Federal Union?"

Gentlemen: I might say many pleasant things concerning your county as introductory to my remarks to-night. I might speak of its early as well as of its recent history. I might go back to the time when Benjamin Franklin appealed to the farmers of Lancaster county for transportation and supplies for the ill-fated expedition of Braddock into the wilderness, and when his appeal was promptly met. I might go on and point to successive periods of your history, when your county exhibited her patriotism, her energy and her devotion to the country in times of emergency and peril. I might dilate also upon the peculiarities of character in your population, as settlements were originally made and as society grew up and increased in magnitude, with a corresponding swollen volume of various interests, and an accompanying prosperity such as is vouchsafed of few sections of our own Commonwealth or of other States—But, gentleman, I shall not dwell upon these points, however, pleasant it might be for us to pass some time speaking of them and listening to them. Although my mother was of Irish descent, I never had my tongue upon the blarney stone and therefore you will excuse me. [Laughter.]

AN ELECTION CRY.

I pass on to matters that may be if not more interesting and pleasant at least more suitable to the occasion. In a work written by D'Israeli the younger, a work of imagination, he depicts the trouble and difficulty of a pair of English politicians about a generation ago and early in the reign of her present Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. They were named Taper and Tadpole, and their difficulty was to obtain an election cry. Now, it would seem as important that an election should have a cry as that a sermon, should have a text, or a newspaper a motto. Well, Mr. D'Israeli's politicians after racking their ingenuity finally settled upon their election cry, which was this: "Our young Queen and our old institutions." There was a pleasant collocation of language, vague and general in signification suited to the necessities of the political situation. In this election campaign there was no difficulty in settling upon a cry for Democrats and Reformers in this State. It was a plain matter. The language lay before them. They could not miss it. Therefore, the cry was raised early; it continues to this evening, and it will be re-iterated hereafter. Their election cry is "down with the rings!"—[Applause]—"Down with the Ring!"—[Great applause.]

THE REFORMER'S CRY.

But what does this mean? Why, it carries upon its face words significant to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. It means that government has gone wrong. It means that men in public station have consulted their own interests instead of the public. It means that there is odium, suspicion, and some measure of disgrace in public affairs in this State, and connected with those who have been entrusted by the people with the exercise of their sovereign powers. Our cry was really made for us by our opponents. They brought into existence the wrongs out of which this common watchword arose, and I trust that so effectual and complete will be the decision of our people this year, that a repetition of this cry, at least in our State, will never hereafter be required. [Applause.] That the lesson now to be administered by the people will not only be wholesome in character, but also so enduring in its consequences, that public men hereafter will not transgress—will not render such popular action as we now have necessary and proper to vindicate republican institutions from reproach. [Renewed applause.]

THE RING CRY.

But our opponents have been troubled for an election cry, and they have gone without one from early in April until a very recent date. They knew not what to say in some brief sentence in which to sum up their side of the issues of the campaign. Well, gentleman, they have ascertained that this want must be supplied, that it is not practicable for them to carry on successfully, or even respectably, a campaign without grouping around some common expression or watchword, the principles, or if you please, the passions which inspire them. Mr. (I believe I should say Major,) Russell Errett, the Chairman of the Ring State Committee, in an address issued within a few days, informs those who follow his guidance that they are no longer to parry blows; they are to give them, and he proceeds to do what all good teachers of doctrine do, or ought to do. He proceeds to illustrate his advice by an example; he proceeds to make an assault himself. And what he does, and what he proposes that others shall do, may be indicated by the watchword for which it would seem that he has been seeking, and which is a familiar one to all of you. He proposes, substantially, that the cry of his people shall be as it was in war times—"loyalty," and that charges against all opposed to them of lack of patriotism shall be freely indulged in through all the avenues through which a party can speak—I mean its speakers, newspapers and members.

In persuance of this design and to revive if possible the passions of the war, he proceeds in his address to make an assault upon me, and he does it in terms not usual in political controversies between gentlemen. He proceeds to do it without provocation, and with a willful and deliberate intention of stating what he himself knows to be untrue. This is strong language but I do not utter it unadvisedly. I shall proceed to prove that it is just. He says to you, men of Lancaster, and to you fellow citizens thoughout the State, in express terms, that during the war, or at least during the concluding years of the war, you were represented in the United States Senate by a disloyal man; and he proceeds further to assert that not only was this disloyalty exhibited in Senatorial service, but also in private intrigues and intercourse with the enemies of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, this gross and indecent accusation, proceeding from the recognized head of the organization opposed to us, justifies completely what I propose to do, to-night, and what, under other circumstances, might be supposed to be indelicate, or in some manner questionable. I propose to speak to-night, and to speak frankly, concerning myself, my views and position early in the war, and during its progress. Observe, and I beg you to carry this thought in your minds.—observe. I do not propose to speak because I conceive it to be necessary to me as an individual, that I should defend myself against this accusation, nor because I suppose an answer from me is necessary to any result in this election But I do this for the satisfaction of friends, especially of many gentlemen who have not hitherto acted with me in political affairs, but who are disposed this year to vote for me upon the issue which has been made up by my nomination. (Applause.) I propose to show them, and to so enable them to show others, and if necessary, to fling it in the face of every calumniator, that the candidate nominated at Reading, and supported as I believe, by the honest sentiment of a majority of the freemen of this State, was patriote during the war, (cheers) was upright and true upon all questions relating thereto. (Renewed cheering.)

I came home from a foreign country in the latter part of the Summer of 1861, some months after the war began. A little over a year subsequent to my return, I was chosen to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature at Harrisburg, by a majority of one vote, an event of which doubtless you heard at the time, because there were circumstances connected with the event calculated to fix it upon men's recollections.

DECLARATIONS OF POSITION.

The war ended in April 1865, a little more than two years afterward. Shortly after my election, in July 1863, I prepared any essay upon the existing political situation in this country, and especially with reference to the war which was then pending, and it was published extensively; in Philadelphia and in my own and adjoining counties, and was distributed about in the form of a slip sheet under my name. I will read what I said then:

"That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of Union, being without limitation of time; must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode by which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, the State concurred in measures of hostility against the South. But this was done *to vindicate the broken law*, and to secure the objects for which the Government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest, or oppression. Upon this ground we may justify our conduct, and submit it, without apprehension of censure, to the judgment of future times."

That was the substantial and solid ground upon which early after my election to the Senate, I placed the war upon our side before the people of this State.

I will proceed next to read a passage from a speech delivered by me after the war ended. In a speech delivered in the Senate on the 21st of July, 1866, I said.

"Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human power could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and I think now that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was, as it has been often described, a contest of life and death, and there was nothing to be done except to fight it out, to fight on, to promote or assist the collision of force which were then arrayed against each other until some ultimate result should be reached.

As a member of the minority in this Chamber, I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this Government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us. I was opposed to the political policy of the majority, and have continued to entertain and evince that opposition down to this time in a respectful and proper manner. But upon the question of prosecuting the war to a conclusion, I never had any difficulty; I never had any hesitation. Upon an examination of my record—and humble as it may be, even it may by some persons at some time be examined—it will be found that from the time I assumed the seat to which my State assigned me in this Chamber, my course was such as I have indicated, and was in exact accordance with the convictions that I held."

SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

So much for declarations or statements of positions. Now I come to the senatorial record of 1864. On the 15th of February a deficiency bill was pending in the Senate relating to the Civil Service. The Military Committee of the Senate reported an amendment appropriating certain moneys for the War Department to cover deficiencies for the current fiscal year, which ended the 30th of June, 1864. The items of appropriation in this amendment amounted to $97,504,040, and I have them here. In the same bill was contained appropriations to the Navy Department of $2,735,500. At that date, the 15th of February, this amendment was agreed to in the Senate by a unanimous vote, the record showing that I was present, and again on the 11th of April, at a subsequent stage of the bill, another unanimous vote covering these appropriations was given, and on the 14th the bill was passed finally in the same manner, the *Globe* showing that I was present at each of these sessions, and immediately before and after the passage of the bill. These appropriations for the army and navy amounted to $100,239,540.

In the same spring an act making appropriations so the naval service for the year ending June, 1865, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1864, was passed. That bill provided for appropriations to the naval service amounting to $101,577,888, covered by nineteen items of appropriation. Then to seven bureaus in the naval department the amount appropriated was $3,282,560, and to the marine corps the amount appropriated under the same bill was $1,332,598 99; the aggregate of these appropriations being $106,192,987 99, besides large and liberal appropriations to the several navy yards along the Atlantic coast, which I have not included. In that case also, the bill passed unanimously, the record showing that I was present.

But I come to a more important bill, the largest of all, under which expenditures were made during the war. I mean the army appropriation bill, signed by the President on the 15th of June, 1864, to be found in the *Congressional Globe*, 1st. session, 38th Congressional Appendix, 177. In that bill there were fifty-three items of appropriation, and the aggregate amount was $529,323,897 63. That bill was voted upon in the Senate on the 22d of April, 1864, and the yeas and nays are recorded at page 1813 of the *Globe*. They are as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, *Buckalew*, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, M'Dougal, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson—36.

NAY—Mr. Powell—1.

Of thirty-six senators who voted for that bill eighteen are now supporters of General Grant, eleven are supporters of Mr. Greeley and seven are dead.

Gentlemen, it has been truly said of that army appropriation bill—it was for the year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1864 and ending on the 30th of June, 1865—that these moneys thus voted by us with rare unanimity, sent Sherman triumphant on his march to the sea; replenished the thinned ranks of Grant before Richmond and gave vigor and success to all the operations, large and small, undertaken by our government in the closing year of the war. It was that money that brought the war to an end, and secured to us, I trust, an everlasting peace. [Cheers.] Yet a chairman set up to manipulate and pollute elections has the face to send forth his address branding me and men like me as disloyal, while he and his or many of his present associates in the emergency of the nation were looking to their own pockets instead of the interests of the country. [More cheering.]

But this immense appropriation bill was not at first successful. It passed the senate, but the two houses got it by the ears on some amendments, in relation to that everlasting subject of congressional debate, the colored people. They were at issue, although both largely republican, on the question about how and to what extent certain colored troops were to be paid, and it was necessary to have a committee of conference. You will find the report of the committee of conference on that bill at page 2845 of the *Globe*, for that session. I will read you the names of those who signed this report, which secured the final passage of the bill and gave it its ultimate form. It was signed on the part of the Senate by T. O. Howe, L. M. Morrill and Charles R. Buckalew, and on the part of the House by Thaddeus Stevens; [cheers] and Thomas T. Davis, and then for some days afterwards I used to hear of rather strong declarations, made by the chairman of the House committee—I mean the late Thaddeus Stevens—[repeated cheering] concerning what he alleged to be the manliness and magnanimity with which I had agreed to pay liberally the colored troops which he had employed [great cheering.] If you want to look into declarations of that sort (which perhaps are unimportant) so made, you can inquire of Mr. Haldeman, Representative in Congress from an adjoining district. Upon that report from the committee of conference when it was made the vote was unanimous, so that I followed that bill to its conclusion and assisted in giving to it its ultimate form. That finishes 1864, with the exception of the bounty bill, about which I will say a word after a while. In 1865, all the moneys voted were not expended. When the bills were passed we did not know that the war would end before their expenditure would become necessary. Of the date of 3d of March, 1865, you will find an act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1866. The amount appropriated was $121,486,928 95, and that bill passed the Senate unanimously on the 17th of February, the record showing I was present. At that same session, on the 3d of March, 1865, you will find another act among our statues, "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th of June, 1866; that passed the Senate on the 18th of February, the record showing that I was present.—The aggregate amount of the appropriations made by that bill in thirty-four items was $554,579,527 70. Here are five successive money bills, every one of which by the record is shown to have been passed with my consent and approval, because they were passed unanimously with the one exception of the army appropriation bill of 1864, and for that I have read the vote. They amount altogether to $1,427,822,881 30.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

I come to another subject. I come to the question of the pay of the soldiers. On the 22d of December, 1863, the record shows that I was present when the bill passed unanimously, appropriating $20,000,000 to pay bounties to soldiers, and it also shows that an amendment offered at that time, to reduce bounties from $300 to $100, or to compel the President to pay no more than $100 bounty to a soldier, was opposed and voted against by me. Then, gentlemen, you will find that on the 22d of April, 1864, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, offered an amendment, providing that the pay of soldiers in the army should be increased fifty per cent., provided, however, that no non-commissioned officer should receive more than $22 per month. That amendment was put to a vote, and I voted for it. I thought it was just to the soldiers whose pay was then but $13 a month, [Applause.] That increase would have made their pay $19 50, which I thought was reasonable. Again, you will find, on the 17th of May, 1864, that an amendment was offered in the Senate to pay the soldiers in gold. Their wages then being low, and gold rising, and they having families to support at home, the proposition was made to pay them in gold, or its equivalent.—For that, also, I voted. Then a bill was considered in the Senate, and passed on the 16th of May, 1864, for an increase in the pay of soldiers from $13 to $16 a month, with sundry other rates running up, in some cases, as high as $34 per month, for non-commissioned officers of the army, and it is shown that I was present at the time the amendment was agreed to, unanimously, and also afterwards on two occasions, until final action upon the bill.

You have, therefore, in reference to that subject, the facts of the vote for the appropriation for soldiers bounties of $20,000,000; the vote against reducing bounties from $300 to $100; the vote to increase the pay of soldiers 50 per cent.; the vote to pay them in gold, and afterwards a support cheerfully given to the increase from $13 to $16 per month for private soldiers' and larger sums for non-commissioned officers.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS;

I dismiss that, and come to another point, the pay of colored troops, and for this a very few words will answer. By an act passed 17th of July, 1862, before I was a member of the Senate, the pay of colored soldiers of persons employed in the army was fixed at $10 per month the pay of white soldiers then being $13. That law remained in force until 1864, although Mr. Lincoln in his message at the beginning of 1863-4 informed us that about 100,000 colored men were in the public service, about half of them actually in the ranks of the army and the others engaged in those pursuits and employments connected with the army for which colored men were suited. Mr. Wilson, on the 22d of April, 1864, offered an amendment to the army bill against which I voted, and that vote has been misconstrued. The objections to his amendment were several and I mention those that I remember. One was that it was retrospective. It went back as to time. When we came to increase the pay of white soldiers in May we only increased it from the time of the passage of the bill, but Mr. Wilson, when he proposed his amendment, proposed that we should go back to the beginning of the year and increase colored soldiers' from that time. His amendment also provided for an allowance to persons who secured the enlistment of colored soldiers which many of us understood was to be given to New England agents who went to the Southern States to procure colored soldiers to fill up the quotas of the Eastern States; and there was another feature which was objected to. It looked to the payment of certain South Carolina and Massachusetts regiments, two from each State and giving them increased pay equal to that of white soldiers while all the remainder of the colored troops were not increased. This I thought unjust and unequal. It was alleged in behalf of these regiments that some promises were made to them when they were recruited that they should have higher rates of wages, but the then existing laws applied to them as well as others, and it seemed unjust to change the law as to them, and give them increased pay not for the future but going back to the time of their enlistment. They had been in service perhaps two years. You perceive then that there were apparently good objections to his amendment. But though I voted against it, it was put into the bill, and I afterward voted for the bill with that in it, and you will observe that in the committee of conference, of which I have spoken, we made a general adjustment of this payment to colored troops both as regarded bounty and monthly pay, and we did the best we could. We agreed that colored troops should be paid the same as white troops from the first of January, 1864, and that all the colored men who had enlisted under the President's proclamation of October, 1863, should be paid the same amount, and we agreed further that the attorney general might determine whether there was any obligation upon the government to pay in such cases as those of the Massachusetts and South Carolina troops.—This was the general adjustment of which I have spoken, and with regard to that all I have now to say is that it was liberal. [Applause.]

I have spoken of those points, and I dismiss them from further notice. I come to another point of my discussion.

THE HOLCOMBE LETTER.

I have shown you my record in the Senate upon the subject of voting appropriations to the war; upon the subject of the pay of white soldiers; upon the subject of increased pay to colored troops; and you will see how utterly unfounded are the imputations I have answered. I come now to the second branch of the assaults of Errett. He says I was in a cahoot—I suppose that is a proper word to express it—with men engaged in the rebellion, and he undoubtedly alludes to a report which was recently published, made by Prof. Holcombe to the Confederate government on the 16th of November, 1864. The professor was one of the two men who were called peace commissioners, in the popular language of the day, in 1864, and in his report he says that among other persons whom he saw in addition to Gov. Hunt, of New York, and sundry gentlemen from other States, he saw Judge Black, Mr. Van Dyke and myself from this State. Now if the professor had found it worth while in making his report to go on and state what was the exact truth, that he saw Mrs. Buckalew and myself in the public reception room of a public hotel at one of the most public places on the continent in the summer months, outside of the great cities, and that he talked to us in a very unimportant discourse for a period of perhaps eight or ten minutes; that we then separated; and that we never saw each other before or since—if he had stated all these details, I suppose Mr. Errett's patriotic concern would have been wholly prevented. [Laughter and applause.]

In that brief conversation, which took place as I have described it; the only thing of consequence or of interest that occurred was this: When we were about leaving, the professor said that he supposed Mr. Lincoln would have difficulty in raising the enormous number of troops that he had called for (500,000 men had been called on the 18th of July,) and I said in reply that the troops would be raised. He said he had been told differently, and I responded that if any one had told him so they had misinformed him. Thereupon we separated.

I had gone to Niagara at that time in the performance of duty under a resolution of the Senate, proposed by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and passed by the Senate on the 2d of July, 1864. By that resolution the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to investigate the administration of Indian affairs by the colonial and imperial authorities in the British North American possessions.

We were informed that in Canada the government was able to administer Indian affairs without having their money stolen by their agents. We were informed that they were able to manage their Indian affairs without having Indian wars, and it was supposed that it might be profitable for us to look into the details of their system. We did not suppose that that government had acted upon our example and had followed our methods of dealing with the Indian tribes. We did not suppose for instance that they had paid the Indians gratuities promised them by treaty in Middletown bank notes as was once done to our Winnebagoes, [applause and laughter] and it was thought proper to investigate their system. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and myself, three members of the Indian committee, were selected as a sub-committee to perform this duty during the recess.

I was written to meet the other gentlemen on the 10th of August, at Niagara Falls, if it would suit me. The letter sent by me in answer was delayed in the mails, and consequently when I went with my wife to the Falls some days later, I found that my colleagues had been there and had just gone on down the river.—When endeavoring to establish telegraphic communication with them, quite unexpectedly I encountered Judge Black. A letter written by that gentleman, addressed to Gen. Roumfort, of Harrisburg, dated "York; August 15, 1872," states what took place between us, and explains his journey to Canada at that time. I read from it as it has been sent to me; and I understand it is not confidential.

THE BLACK LETTER.

After stating that it is true that he was in Canada about the middle of August, 1864, and that he did not go there as a government agent, the judge proceeds:

"But Mr. Stanton knew before I left Washington that I was going to the Falls, and that I expected to see Mr. Thompson, and he earnestly (at least very strongly) urged me to carry out my intention, and made me promise that I would tell him when I returned what were Mr. Thompson's views about peace, if he should explain them to me. I was bound to let Thompson know of the promise I had made to Mr. Stanton, so that he might limit his confidence accordingly. I saw Mr. Thompson (first at Toronto); had long and leisurely conversations with him, and was introduced by him to Mr. Holcombe.—Both spoke very freely of the issue of the conflict, and the terms on which it might possibly be ended by agreement. I wrote Mr. Stanton, on the 24th of August, the substance of what they told me, together with some commentaries and suggestions of my own, to which he replied, and I made a rejoinder."

The judge after adding that this correspondence was not official, and that he had, at the time, reason to believe that the federal government would consent to a peace upon the basis of reunion under the constitution, accordant with the resolution of congress of 22d of July, 1861, continues: "The main object of all I said to Messrs. Thompson and Holcombe was to convince them that such a peace ought to be accepted; if they could get it, and that they must forego all hope of maintaining a separate government.'"

He concludes his letter as follows: "After this I met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew on the American side of the river. He was there, as I understood waiting for his colleagues of a committee, who had appointed to meet him, and he did not know how long he might have to stay. I told him, unreservedly, all I knew about the situation, and all I thought. I urged him, if he fell in with Mr. Holcombe or Mr. Thompson, not to decline a conversation with them, and to express as strongly as possible (what I knew to be his opinion as well as my own) that the reunion of all the states was an indispensable condition of peace.

I think the request made to me by the judge related only to Holcombe, but in all substantial respects his statements is exactly true. He left, and subsequently, upon request made by Halcomee, or at his instance the interview already mentioned took place.

I agreed to it in the expectation that there might be something added to his prior discussion or conference with Judge Rack, which I would have communicated to the latter. In our brief conversation, however, he did not introduce the subject of peace negotiations, and I did not care to enter upon it, or prolong our interview.

Holcombe left Canada soon after and returned South, and was not, therefore, connected with the odious proceedings of Thompson and others in the latter part of the year. I will only add that I never had a private conversation with a southern confederate during the war, nor any intercourse with one, except upon the occasion already mentioned.

I have now responded fully to the two branches of assault made by the Chairman of the State Committee, and I shall dismiss that assault from further examination. These are simply matters intended to divert attention from the real issues of this State election.

STATE QUESTIONS.

What do we desire to accomplish in our State? Why for one thing we want the election of State Treasurer taken out of the Legislature. On the first day of the session of 1870 I introduced into the State Senate a joint resolution to take the election of State Treasurer from the Legislature and give it to the people. I had bad luck with my resolution. The committee did not report it for some time afterward, and it was manifest that majorities were hostile to it in the two houses. At the session of 1871 it was again introduced by Mr. Billingfelt, one of your own Senators [great applause], and then you will remember that there was a difficulty about the election of a State Treasurer between Mr. Mackey and General Irwin. Things were considerably broken up and men got new ideas about this business, and that resolution in consequence of that breach in the majority of the two houses, passed both branches, and was published in pursuance of the constitution. Last winter it was introduced and passed again through both Houses, and was thus prepared for submission to the people of the State. You are to pass upon it this fall by your votes, and you are to say now with all the knowledge you have acquired with reference to the election of State Treasurers in past years by the Legislature, whether that amendment to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, introduced at these sessions by myself and Mr. Billingfelt, shall be adopted. As a matter of course you will say yes. You will vote it into the Constitution by your votes at the October election, and you will all think it a good thing, a great improvement and a true reform. Well, gentleman, would it be very singular to expect of you that while you are voting that reform into the Constitution you should not entirely forget to vote for the men who secured it. [Cries of "No!" and applause.]

Then we expect to obtain in the government of our State great, salutary and necessary reforms with regard to the transaction of business by the Legislature. We expect to have cut off from the Legislature a large amount of jurisdiction which the two houses have abused, and which has been productive of evil in the State, and of scandal and reproach. Large masses of private legislation and large branches of jurisdiction with reference to bills must be cut off hereafter from the action of the legislative department of our government. You can obtain this by two means. First and mainly by the action of the Constitutional Convention which is to meet in November, but we will secure it also to a great extent by electing proper men to the Legislature and by electing some man with proper views upon the subject to fill the Executive office. But there is a greater question than all these—the great question of electoral reform. Both your primary and your legal elections are perverted.—They are not as they ought to be, free and open encounters between opposite opinions. I believe in your own county, for the purpose of despotic management in party affairs (applause) you have even in the management of your primary elections tied up the mouths, conscience and judgment of candidates, (great applause) and after a little this will extend to voters also. In local elections, not so much here as in other and greater cities of the State, you know that fraud, in increased volume, is intruding itself more and more year after year; and it is poisoning the very fountains of power in this State. In Philadelphia at this moment bastards are publicly and openly made of miscounting to the extent of thousands of votes at the approaching election, made unblushingly by leading men in the politican organization opposed to us, made about five or ten thousand votes to be miscounted or purchased or perverted. Now gentlemen you have an individual interest in what is taking place elsewhere in your State. Are you men in the rural districts, citizens of Lancaster county, are you to be utterly powerless in government affairs, because your honest votes may be more than balanced by false votes in Philadelphia? This is not a local question, it is a State question. The false or fraudulent vote in Philadelphia may kill a fair and honest vote in Lancaster, and, if you do not see to it, but let your elections get corrupt, you will find after a little that this evil will become so great and so startling that it can no longer be mastered or controlled.

Well, we can reach that evil. With good men in the Legislature, who are not subject to Rings, and a man in the Executive office who will recommend to the legislature the reforms necessary to purge the ballot, it is possible to overthrow fraud and to secure fair and honest elections generally throughout the Commonwealth. I take the case of Colonel McClure, at the last session of the legislature, in which it became necessary, under the testimony, as a pure question of law, to reject returns from ten election divisions of that city, as false and fraudulent. A word with reference to this. It has been alleged, I suppose by men that did not read the report of the Committee, that the decision made last winter was contrary to one made the previous winter, in another election case from Philadelphia—the case of Senator Dechart. This is an entire mistake. In the case of Senator Dechert, it was decided that the misconduct of election officers, either in receiving bad votes, or otherwise, should not necessarily deprive the people of any division of their votes; that the votes, good and bad, in an election division, where there was simply some irregularity or misconduct of the election officers, ought not to be swept away at a breath, as had been done by Election Committees at Harrisburg and Washington, and by Courts in Philadelphia.

Last winter, in the case of McClure against Gray, we said the same thing precisely, and the former report was quoted. Although, as I have already stated, the legal proof of fraud in ten election divisions of that city were such that we set aside the returns, yet the sitting member, Colonel Gray, was permitted to call witnesses to prove what his vote was in those divisions, and the Committee sat day after day, in some cases late at night, hearing testimony to that effect. Eight hundred witnesses were examined to enable him to prove what his vote was in those divisions.—We did the very things that at the previous session the committee in the Dechert case said ought to be done. When there is no valid return from the district you ought to permit the people of that district to prove how they did vote, or the candidate to prove what his vote was, and to substitute it for the false and fraudulent return, which cannot be believed, and must therefore be rejected. We did this in the case of McClure, and examined eight hundred witnesses for Col. Grey in addition to nearly one thousand on the other side for the purpose of accomplishing it.

We need to put the administration of the Sinking Fund of the State into hands that can be trusted by the people. We need that a Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be selected who is competent and intelligent for the duties which a commissionship equires an Auditor-General who will be faithful and true to the duties put upon him by the law, and a State Treasurer also—as soon as the people can reach the selection of that office—who will unite with his colleagues in seeing to it that those enormous balances in the Treasury, extending from $1,000,000 up to $8,000,000 and which did average $2,000,000 for many years, shall be applied upon the public debt to save interest, instead of lying dead as far as the State is concerned, while as everybody believes upon credible information, they are made sources of private profit and of private advantage. (Great cheering.)

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - August 23, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. B. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congress—R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

THE editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, in his last issue, conclusively established the fact that he has a supreme and reckless contempt for truth and fair dealing. What he *permits* an imaginary correspondent to say about what transpired at the recent meeting of the Democrats Executive County Committee in this place, is basely and meanly false, and as utterly destitute of the least approach towards the truth as the highest flight of mendacity ever attempted by Baron Munchausen, that prince of liars. It is beneath notice, and deserves only silent and supreme contempt at our hands. If the editor of the *Tribune* expects to influence public opinion by prostituting his columns to such base and ignoble purposes, we undertake to tell him that he sadly underestimates the good sense and intelligence of the people.

WE urge our Democratic friends to come to town next Tuesday to the BUCKALEW and GREELEY meeting. Mr. BUCKALEW cannot be here on that occasion, for the simple reason that before the meeting was called he (BUCKALEW) had made an appointment to address a Democratic meeting in Washington, Pa., on the same day. He will visit this place, however, before the election and address the people. We will announce his coming in good time. We are authorized to say that R. MILTON SPEER and either EDGAR COWAN or WILLIAM H. WITTE, or perhaps both of the last named gentlemen, will address the meeting next Tuesday. Let the people of all parties come and hear the political issues of the campaign discussed by three such able men as SPEER, COWAN and WITTE.

AT the Democratic Congressional Conference which met at Altoona last Monday, Hon. R. MILTON SPEER was unanimously renominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from this district. The proceedings of the Conference will be found in our local department. Of course this nomination was a foregone conclusion and at this time it is entirely unnecessary for us to say anything in regard to Mr. SPEER'S ability and political integrity.

As we write this brief article (Wednesday) the Radical Congressional Conference is in session at Altoona. Of course we will be able to announce the name of the gentleman who is to be defeated by R. MILTON SPEER before our paper goes to press. When the two candidates are in the field and the issue is fairly made up, then we propose honorably but earnestly and enthusiastically to discuss their relative claims to the suffrages of the voters of Cambria county.

P. S. One hundred and forty-two ballots up to Thursday, 6½ o'clock, p. m., and no choice. Adjourned for one hour.

THE movement to nominate a straight-out Democratic candidate for President at Louisville, on the 3d of September, (next Tuesday,) has met with a sudden, if not fatal, repulse. In the judgment of the men who were guiding and controlling it, CHARLES O'CONOR, the eminent and distinguished lawyer of New York city, was the coming man. Mr. O'CONOR, however, has disappointed all their hopes and has thrown confusion and dismay into the radical camp, as will be seen from an article in another part of our paper. He has said to a gentleman who called on him, that if the Democratic and Liberal Republican conventions of New York, which will meet at Syracuse next Wednesday, will nominate him for Governor of that State, he will accept. As JOHN F. HARTRANFT said to his broker, C. T. Yerkes, "This takes the starch right out." Our own opinion is, that no Democrat of any standing in his party will consent to be a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of the bogus Louisville convention, and that the misguided Democrats who will attend it will be forced to nominate BLANTON DUNCAN himself, the man who originated it and under whose auspices it will be held. This will be a sorry conclusion to what promised to be a grand and magnificent political undertaking. Like Dead Sea fruit, it will turn to ashes on the lips.

A Base Fraud.

The organs of JOHN F. HARTRANFT, the ring candidate for Governor, are industriously circulating the proceedings of a so-called Labor Reform State Convention which is represented to have been held at the Washington Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Friday last, at which a number of resolutions were passed denouncing CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. We knew the whole thing was a fraud the moment we read the pretended report of the meeting. It is one of the low tricks resorted to by the enemies of BUCKALEW to array against him the votes of the honest working-men of the State.

The following letter from HENRY L. ACKER, the Chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, exposes the fraud, as we knew it would be done by Mr. ACKER, who is a high-minded gentleman, and who would not sanction or endorse a low and transparent trick against a pure and upright man like CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. We commend it to the careful consideration of all the advocates of the Labor Reform organization in Cambria county.—There are many of them, and they are upright and honest in their opposition to the wholesale land-grabbing resolutions of a Republican Congress, by which millions of the public lands have been squandered away for the benefit of Rail Road monopolies. On this question the official record of BUCKALEW'S votes in the Senate, which are consistent with his whole career as a public man, is fully endorsed. The letter of Mr. ACKER is a perfect refutation of the pretended meeting of the Labor Reform State Convention at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia:

NORRISTOWN, August 24.

Messrs. Editors: A number of to-day's Philadelphia papers contain what purports to be the proceedings of the Labor Reform State Convention, held at the Washington Hotel, in your city, on Friday last, at which a number of resolutions were passed denouncing Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and endorsing our candidate for Governor, Hon. William P. Schell. The Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania held no State Convention in Philadelphia, and the men who figure in the pretended convention are in no way connected with our organization. A National Convention of the Labor Reform party was held at Spring Garden Hall, corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets, on Thursday last, which re-adopted the Columbus platform, and appointed a Committee of Conference of five to proceed to Louisville and urge the nomination of Charles O'Conor for President, provided our principles are endorsed, but no State Convention was convened, because there was no necessity for such a Convention.

We do not object to have our candidate for Governor endorsed by men of all parties, but we are not willing that our organization, which numbers many thousand voters in this Commonwealth, shall have foisted upon it proceedings and resolutions which we as a party have never sanctioned. We are abundantly able to get up resolutions of our own.

The whole proceeding, at the Washington Hotel are a transparent fraud, gotten up in the interest of some other party than that of Labor Reform.

Respectfully, HENRY L. ACKER.
Chairman Labor Reform State Central Committee.

WE refer our readers to the subjoined letter of our townsman, R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq. It is a reply to a printed circular sent to him and signed by WILLIAM B. SIPES, now of Philadelphia, and other pretended Democrats like him, asking Mr. JOHNSTON to attend the proposed Louisville convention on next Tuesday and assist by his aid and countenance to nominate a straight-out Democrat for President. Mr. JOHNSTON is a Democrat and can't be anything else, and does not intend to be anything else. He has been all the time and will continue to be a supporter of HORACE GREELEY, and, under his administration, of an honest government. Mr. JOHNSTON'S letter fully and admirably defines his position, about which there was no doubt even before WILLIAM B. SIPES and his colleagues sent their circular to him. This miserable podler in political infamy, WILLIAM B. SIPES, at one time resided in this place and edited a Democratic paper. Mr. JOHNSTON knows him well, and therefore understands how to repulse his impudent proposal:

EBENSBURG, August 20.—*Gentlemen:* I am in receipt of your letter dated "Philadelphia, August 18, 1872," urging that I "will, on consultations with other true democrats in your (my) congressional district, select two, three or more good men to go as delegates to Louisville."

Though five names are signed to your letter, my intimacy with the leading democrats of your city extends to no one but your chairman, William B. Sipes. Him I knew as a sort of attache to the consul to Belfast, under President Pierce, but who fell from grace as soon as the democrats were in a minority, and joined the more powerful enemy.

You inform me that you were "appointed by a meeting of democrats opposed to the sale of the party to Greeley and Brown held at the Girard house in this city, on the 13th inst." Until the receipt of your letter I was not aware that any such sale had been held at the Girard house, or elsewhere.

As I do not know any of you as democrats, I should like much to know what meeting, held at the Girard house on the 12th instant, or any other place or time, constituted you a "Committee of Correspondence." What democratic statesman presided over the deliberations? How was it organized? What resolutions did it pass?

You do not propose to put the present corrupt and corrupting administration out of power by your Louisville convention. You do not propose to elect a democrat. Oh, no! but you propose to hold a convention, and to furnish me with *transportation* to and from that convention.

That word "transportation" don't look to me very democratic. I have attended many democratic conventions, but never had my transportation provided by a "Committee of Correspondence." I cannot know whether you gentlemen are abler to pay my fare there than I would be myself, and I would not thus wrong you.

But if, as I have no doubt is the case, you are the corrupt creatures of a corrupt party, and this is part of their corruption fund, then I would as soon borrow one of Judas Iscariot's thirty pieces as touch it. And if any additional proof was wanted of the propriety of the one-term principle, the present humiliating attitude of the administration in securing the services of such men as address me would furnish it.

Your obedient servant,
R. L. JOHNSTON.

To William B. Sipes, Charles E. Reinstein, Charles Johnson, Lew Dungan, Robert F. Christy, Committee.

—The New York *Herald* repeats the report, this time it says on good authority, that Mr. Charles O'Conor has addressed a letter to the Louisville Convention of "straight-outs," prohibiting the use of his name by them for the Presidential or any other office. Mr. O'Conor states that "the fee simple of the world" would not induce him to accept the nomination.

Buckalew at Lancaster.

We give our readers this week the benefit of the able, dignified and unanswerable speech delivered by CHARLES R. BUCKALEW at Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. We trust it will be read and carefully considered. A copy of this masterly address ought to be placed in the hands of every voter in the State, in order that they may learn how plain a tale can put a slander down. Mr. BUCKALEW'S speech, interesting and instructive as it is throughout, is mainly intended as a reply to certain false, scandalous and malicious charges made against him by RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman of the Radical State Committee, in an address which he published to his party in this State a few days before Mr. BUCKALEW'S speech was delivered in reply to his base and unfounded charges. In that address RUSSELL ERRETT dishonored himself and falsified the record of the proceedings of the United States Senate, by making the following lying and villainous accusation against Mr. BUCKALEW'S course as a member of the Senate from Pennsylvania:

"Buckalew's record while in the United States Senate proves him to have been a disloyal man, the companion and counsellor, not merely of traitors, but of incendiaries and murderers, who plotted with him at Niagara to burn and destroy the cities of his own State, no matter at what cost to the helpless and defenceless. Holcomb's letter in conjunction with Thomson's, and his own senatorial record, fully prove this. Charge it home on him, and give his defenders no rest from attack."

As we said before, it is to this low and partisan attack that Mr. BUCKALEW particularly directed the attention of his Lancaster audience. How well and how conclusively he disposes of ERRETT and his libellous charges, we will leave our readers to judge for themselves. Mr. BUCKALEW in repelling and completely demolishing RUSSELL ERRETT'S falsehoods does not speak at random, or without authority, but proves the truth of his allegations from the *Congressional Globe*, which contains the official proceedings of Congress. Of course ERRETT will not retract any of his foul accusations against Mr. BUCKALEW, nor will the Radical papers publish his speech, but an intelligent and truth-loving people will do full and ample justice between CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, an honest, pure and upright man, and his wanton slanderer and traducer, RUSSELL ERRETT, the poor creature of SIMON CAMERON who does the dirty work of his corrupt master in this State in the present campaign.

The Lancaster *Express*, a leading Republican paper, but which is opposed to the election of HARTRANFT and ALLEN, the ring candidates, thus refers to Mr. BUCKALEW'S speech and to his opponent, JOHN F. HARTRANFT:

"We yield much of our space to-day to a full report of the speech made by Mr. Buckalew last evening in Fulton Hall, to which we invite the attention of every citizen who desires to have a clear understanding of the issues raised in the pending State canvass. It will be seen that Mr. Buckalew fully meets the charges which have been preferred against him by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and by the Ring organs, and he does it by a direct appeal to the official record, in which his speech is in strong contrast with the unsupported assertions of his assailants.

"It would no doubt please the friends of the Ring candidates if Gen. Hartranft would come to Lancaster and deliver a public speech in reply to this one by Mr. Buckalew. The General fell considerably in the estimation of his friends by his attempt at speech-making in accepting the Harrisburg nomination and he ought to avail himself of so good an opportunity to retrieve his reputation in that line. We engage, if he will do so, at an early day, to give him as full a hearing as we have given Mr. Buckalew, by printing his speech in full, just as delivered."

IF there has heretofore existed any doubt as to HENRY WILSON, the Radical candidate for Vice President, having been a Know-Nothing, the following letter from ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, ought to settle the question. Will HENRY WILSON dare to deny the truth of the statements made in Mr. PIKE'S brief but convincing letter?

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

"Was Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing?" You say you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question.

I will answer it. I was a delegate to and a member of the National Council of the Know-Nothing party in the summer of 1855, at Philadelphia, one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found the present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered it, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped to settle the platform, being one of the seven delegates from Massachusetts.

To be there he had to have the sign, word and grip, and necessarily had taken the same oath which we had all taken on entering the order, *i. e.*, not to assist in any way in electing to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then.

My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape by both the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*.

ALBERT PIKE.

Washington City, August 22, 1872.

THE Pittsburg *Chronicle*, which supports GRANT, thus keenly and shrewdly analyzes the hypocritical appeals which are made by the orators and press of its party:

People not very intimately identified with politics cannot fail to be amused at the self deceptions to which very worthy persons yield. For instance, it does seem a little ludicrous to hear republicans expressing such great esteem for Mr. Blanton Duncan and his confreres. They are the sincere democrats; they are men of principles and convictions; these Greeley fellows are mere political hucksters. Now if there had been a straight democratic nomination at Baltimore, the cry would have been, "These democratic Bourbons can never learn. It is the old foe we have to meet. The party whom we have defeated again and again has the impertinence to flaunt its stale creed once more in the face of the American people." For years the cry has been, "The democracy are incapable of reform, they ought to die." But when they sink their peculiar tenets and adopt a republican platform and nominate a republican candidate, the cry is "Oh! we have no respect for you fellows, you are not the genuine time honored democrats—those fine, brave fellows we have always liked so much. Blanton Duncan and his set are the kind we esteem; we always did esteem that set. We fairly loved them during the war, they were so easy to beat." All which is decidedly refreshing and funny to people who do not train in the party ranks.

Unrefuted Charges against John F. Hartranft.

When Auditor-General John F. Hartranft was nominated for Governor by Cameron and his corrupt pensioners, several distinct and damaging charges were preferred against him in leading papers of this State, as well Republican as Democratic. These charges were not mere political allegations, groundless and unsubstantial, intended only to be ephemeral in their character. They were not the ready coinage of political taletellers. They were precise, circumstantial, and supported by affidavits and letters from Mr. Hartranft in relation to the subject matter forming the corner-stone of the offense. No such charges were ever made before against a man nominated by either party for a high office in this State. The political records of men have been mercilessly raked by the batteries of each party. But there the contest ended. The fight was not made upon the personal integrity of candidates. They were never accused of unfaithfulness in the discharge of official duties, when those duties attached to the finances of the State, the guardianship of the money of the people. But in the case of John F. Hartranft a new departure has been taken. Facts warranted honest, upright, conscientious men in occupying advanced grounds in this case, and they openly charged the Auditor-General of the State with having used State funds in stock speculations, and put the proceeds of the ventures into his private purse.

This charge rests upon the following affidavit, the original of which is in existence: Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that for some years past he has been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania; that he has at various times purchased and sold stock of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer. That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, on the 19th of December, 1870, the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, which sum was derived from profits on purchase of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 20th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to the said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft. C. T. YERKES, JR.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 23d day of December, A. D. 1871.

WM. W. DOUGHERTY,
Alderman,
406 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

As supports to this affidavit, and showing that the Auditor-General not only dealt in stocks, but made losses in his ventures, the following letters from General Hartranft are submitted:

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, March 9, 1870.

DEAR YERKES: Buy as soon as possible 100 shares Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and then have my account, or rather an abstract made from my account, so that I can see the exact loss I have sustained in Oil Creek. Let me have this as soon as you conveniently can. The Attorney-General has given a decision against our settlement on Oil Creek which takes the starch right out. I don't know what to think about buying Oil Creek as a future investment. If you think well of it you may think that the chances are that it will go up, but as everything else is drooping, but little can be expected from Oil Creek. What do you think of gold?

Yours, etc.,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, December 21, 1871.

DEAR YERKES: Calhoun telegraphed me to-day for money, and I had to give a check for $8,700, which he will present to you to-morrow (22). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went West in the afternoon and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S.—Will it fit Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you certificate of deposit to that amount. J. F. H.

This charge in relation to stock jobbery with the funds of the State has never been refuted. It cannot be. Yerkes, the broker of the Auditor-General, swore to all the facts in the case. His affidavit would be received as testimony before any tribunal in the land. A few obscure "Ring" papers have ventured a mild insinuation against the authenticity of this affidavit. But that point is not pressed by any prominent "Ring" organ in the State. The affidavit is genuine, was sworn to by Mr. Yerkes, before Alderman Dougherty, and that affidavit shows that John F. Hartranft, while Auditor-General of the State, used State funds for jobbing purposes.—The charge has not been, cannot be, refuted.

Another charge is that John F. Hartranft accepted a loan of $7,000 from George O. Evans, when that individual was a defaulter to the State. That such a loan was accepted is certain. Hartranft confesses that fact, and the liquidation of the obligation, under the pressure of public indignation, is a point beyond dispute. But while the money was in use by Hartranft, he forgot, as Auditor-General, to report the condition of Evans' account to the Legislature. That lapse of sworn official duty enabled Evans to put his hand deeper into the State Treasury, to abstract therefrom more of the people's money. If Hartranft had not been blinded by the seven thousand reasons in his pocket, he would have called the attention of the representatives of the people to the defalcation of Evans, and opened a door through which some portion of the proceeds of Evans' work could have been reached. This charge, like those in relation to the stock operations of the Auditor-General, rests upon solid evidence, and has never been refuted. It never will be.

With such unrefuted charges on record against John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General of the State, should he be elected Governor? Is he a proper person to fill the high office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth? Are the people willing to trust their interests in his hands? These are potent considerations which will influence every intelligent voter in the State. An Auditor-General who will use State funds for his private purposes, and accept a loan from a defaulter to the State, should not be continued in office. He is a dangerous man to hold power. Either let Auditor-General Hartranft refute the charges against him, or retire from the contest. —*Phila. Age.*

AN Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in every houl and corner er me."

FOR loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep, thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—There is strong disposition in some quarters to criticise severely every violation of public order committed by one class of Irish, but to keep entirely silent when the public peace happens to be disturbed by any one else.

For days have the Orangemen in Belfast been having full swing. Men, women and children, have been slaughtered; individuals quietly passing along the streets have been put to death by the rioters; buildings have been mobbed and destroyed and their contents carried off; and efforts have been made to burn churches and other buildings of the Roman Catholics. Now it is submitted that all this is just as wrong as if these outrages had been committed by Roman Catholics upon the persons and property of Protestants, and is just as worthy of the rebuke of the press generally.

Some five or six years ago the British Parliament enacted a law entirely forbidding party processions. This law was offensive to the Orangemen, and was repealed. The Orangemen in Belfast celebrated its repeal by a grand procession, in July last, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. Although the day and the display was chosen and arranged evidently for the purpose of producing irritation, the Catholics offered no obstruction whatever, and the day passed over peaceably.

On the anniversary of Catholic Emancipation, however, the rival faction undertook to exercise their legal right to "walk," and the result is before the world. We call public attention to this subject, simply for the purpose of suggesting that neither of the factions into which Irishmen, at home and abroad, are unhappily divided can claim to be without fault.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

NEW VERSION OF THE CORRY MURDER.—Various rumors are extant in the neighborhood of Corry, where the crazy man Nevels recently butchered Donnelly, who was taking care of him in his cell. The one which seems to be the best authenticated is the following. As has been stated the murdered man kept a boarding house a mile from Youngsville, on the line of the Warren and Venango Railroad, and was considered a very respectable man by all who knew him. His wife likewise is a smart intelligent woman. Rumor has it that James Nevels, the murderer, fell deeply in love with Donnelly's eldest daughter. This love being unrequited, the cause of his insanity is traced to it. It seems that on Tuesday Nevels had made threats against different members of the family, which alarmed them to such an extent that a warrant was issued and a constable was sent after him, who brought him in irons before P. Mead, Esq. The intention at first was to have him committed and sent to Warren jail for safe keeping, but when it came to the test the warm Irish hearts of the prosecutors melted, and they refused to testify against the prisoner, and the Justice could do nothing less than let him go free. Donnelly then started for Titusville to consult a priest, and the result of that trip has already been heralded far and wide. Whatever may have been the cause of the man Nevels' insanity there appears to be no doubt but that he is now as crazy as a loon. He sits in his cell with his hands and feet manacled, and only replies to questions in unintelligible monosyllables. He does not seem to be at all conscious of the crime which he committed.

CHAS. O'CONOR.—*He Repudiates Blanton Duncan—His Probable Candidacy for Governor against Gen. Dix.*—On Friday last Mr. James M'Kenna visited Mr. Charles O'Conor, the great lawyer, and asked him if he would accept the joint democratic and liberal republican nomination for Governor of the State. Mr. O'Conor replied that he did not seek the nomination, but that if it was offered to him he would most certainly accept, and do all in his power to further the democratic and liberal republican cause. In any event, he will have nothing to do with Blanton Duncan and his so-called straight-outers.

In consequence of this answer a Charles O'Conor campaign club was formed on Saturday night, in 179 Madison street, with Mr. M'Kenna as president. All the most prominent Seventh warders were present, and over one hundred signed the roll. Resolutions were passed pledging the members to do all they can to further the nomination of Charles O'Conor on the democratic and liberal republican ticket for governor, and also to promote to the best of their ability the election of Greeley and Brown to the presidency and vice presidency of the United States.

Mr. M'Kenna says that Grant will not receive 1,000 votes in the Seventh ward.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SINGULAR VERIFICATION OF A DREAM.—The Gloucester Advertiser gives a singular verification of a dream by Capt. Sam'l Elwell, of the schooner Belvidere, which arrived from Georges at that port. On Sunday morning, 21st ult., Captain Elwell, being unwell, retired to his berth and soon fell asleep, when he dreamed that he saw a dead body afloat on the water and attempted to secure it, but that it passed under the counter of his vessel and escaped. His efforts and the disappointment caused him to wake, and going on deck he threw off the sensations produced. Half an hour afterwards a floating box was discovered—it passed under the counter of the schooner and could not be seized till the vessel put about, when it was secured and found to contain the body of a little girl, about 4 years old, with golden brown hair and neatly attired in a plaid dress, white apron, and nice gaiter boots. There were severe injuries upon the forehead and holes were bored in the box—indicating that the child was murdered, and the perpetrator intended the sea should cover the crime. As decomposition of the body had commenced, and the vessel was not to return for several days, the box was nailed up and sunk.

LIFE, LIVER, LUNGS.—The important bearing that these organs have in continuing a healthy existence makes it of paramount importance that they should be attended to when in a disordered and sickly state. We have often been startled in our public assemblies, whenever the speaker attempts to say something, at the hundreds of coughs which ring as if our throats were made of bell metal or brass, instead of the fine tissues which line not only our throats, but even the minutest ramifications of the bronchia and lungs. There is not one of these coughs that could not be cured in less than two days, by a timely application of a remedy such as DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, and many of them in less time. Many of them, if neglected, will undoubtedly lead to some fearful lesion of the throat or lungs, which may set all remedies to naught. The part of wisdom is beginning in time, as "a little leak has been known to sink a great ship."

Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburg.

—The Rt. Rev. James Roosevelt Bailey, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, on Monday received from Pope Pius a bull announcing his appointment as an Archbishop at Baltimore, to succeed Archbishop Spaulding. It is dated July 30th, and signed with the fisherman's seal, the emblem of St. Peter.

—The conferees of the Senatorial District, composed of Westmoreland and Indiana counties, met on Tuesday morning at Latrobe and nominated Hon. Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county, for the Constitutional Convention.

News and Political Items.

—Queen Victoria has received [illegible] apples from the United States.

—An Ohio boy has walked [illegible] already to see his girl, and [illegible] yet.

—In Lincoln county, Ga., the [illegible] and Baptists, instead of Democrats and Radicals, run opposing candidates for office.

—An Iowa woman has [illegible] from the insurance on the [illegible] bands, and they weren't [illegible] bands either.

—Doctor Paul Schoppe, [illegible] for the murder of Miss Stein[illegible] ted at Carlisle, three years ago, probably be acquitted this time.

—The reports from [illegible] the work of the tribunal is [illegible] close, and the statement of [illegible] tween the two nations is being [illegible]

—Four Republican members of [illegible] Wisconsin Legislature are [illegible] Greeley and Brown. The [illegible] ment in the West is assuming [illegible] each day.

—Within a radius of [illegible] Lake, in Michigan, there [illegible] tallic wealth sufficient to [illegible] dred thousand people, and pay [illegible] interest on $100,000,000.

—A joint State ticket has been [illegible] upon by the Democrats and [illegible] Missouri. There will also be a [illegible] operation between the parties [illegible] eral counties of the State.

—It is said that a farmer [illegible] New York has cleared $[illegible] wooden Indian cigar signs [illegible] and then digging them up [illegible] them at colleges for perfect [illegible]

—The Russian fleet [illegible] Duke Alexis arrived [illegible] way to the East Indies. [illegible] warm welcome from the [illegible] pressed his pleasure at his [illegible]

—A little island in the [illegible] Wells river, is a geyser. [illegible] One can sit down at a [illegible] the island and be in two States, [illegible] ties and four towns at the same [illegible]

—During a violent thunder [illegible] Fort Plain, N. Y., on Sunday night, [illegible] derbolt knocked a horse and [illegible] which two men were riding, [illegible] path into the canal, and [illegible] bank.

—Judge Coulter, of New [illegible] bet $5,000 that no Grant [illegible] States in Rio Union that [illegible] The judge also offers to bet $[illegible] ley would carry New York [illegible] majority.

—One of the features of [illegible] New York is a little button [illegible] remarkably spirited and well [illegible] tures on the side-walks with [illegible] ons. He is always surrounded [illegible] by which he is well rewarded.

—Three hundred dollars were [illegible] at the Treasury Department on [illegible] from a person in York, Pa., [illegible] that, having become a Christian, [illegible] that amount as due the [illegible] taxes retained by him during the [illegible]

—John Beuschof, a German [illegible] arrested last winter on suspicion [illegible] been concerned in the revolting [illegible] murder near White House station, [illegible] kill and Susquehanna Railroad, [illegible] by lightning on Friday and instantly [illegible]

—Robert Prondfit, son of Judge [illegible], of Milesburg, Centre county, [illegible] week of lockjaw, superinduced by [illegible] jury to his hand, which he received [illegible] working as brakesman on the [illegible] railroad, on Tuesday of the [illegible] week.

—Roderick R. Butler has been [illegible] for Congress for the First Tennessee [illegible] by the Republicans. He is a [illegible] tive man of the Grant school. [illegible] West Point cadetship, and was [illegible] Congress to escape expulsion by [illegible] party, and will receive their votes.

—An Iowa farmer was shot by [illegible] the other day. Jumping out of [illegible] upon returning from a hunting [illegible] his dog jumped after him, striking [illegible] mer of his master's gun, which was [illegible] diately discharged, the contents [illegible] his skull and killing him instantly.

—Adam Spangler, of York, [illegible] been suffering severely from rheu[illegible] was relieved of his pain on Friday [illegible] in the following manner: A thunder[illegible] ning so stunned him that he could [illegible] for ten minutes. After he recovered [illegible] the shock he was relieved of his rheumatism.

—On Friday, at the Philadelphia [illegible] Company's slope, near Pottsville, [illegible] got aboard a timber truck to descend [illegible] slope. They had proceeded but a short [illegible] distance when the truck tilted over, precipitating the four men to the bottom of the slope. Two of them were killed and [illegible] other two escaped with but slight injuries.

—A son of Walter Smith, of Maysville, Putnam county, took [illegible] ing a cow on Tuesday, and [illegible] the switching of the flies with her tail, [illegible] it fast to his brother, a nine-year-old. The cow, while thus tied, was frightened [illegible] by a passing train, and ran, dragging the boy a quarter of a mile. He was dead when picked up.

—All the crew and passengers of the [illegible] en Brooke have arrived in Memphis. D. L. Robinson, one of the passengers states that himself, wife and three children were put off the boat by Tunstall, the [illegible] ing and Hans, some eight or ten days after being robbed of all their money and valuables. The authorities are looking for the robbers, who are supposed to be camping in the woods near Bradley's.

—The New York *Bulletin* says a stock company is now being formed in Titusville for the manufacture of [illegible] by means of petroleum oil in place of [illegible] If successful (the edit

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - - August 30, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE LABOR REFORM PARTY of Cambria County will send Delegates to a Conference to be held in Johnstown, on *Saturday, Sept. 7th*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,—said Delegates to meet at Thomas Davis' Hotel, Market street, (nearly opposite new Market House,) and from thence proceed to Miners' Hall, to transact business of importance concerning the State campaign, and, if deemed advisable, to place in nomination a full County Ticket.

JAS. McFADDEN,
State Executive.

Aug. 12, 1872.-3t.*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

GRAND RALLY
OF THE
Democrats and Liberal Republicans
Of Cambria County.

REFORM AND RECONCILIATION!

A Mass Meeting of Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and all in favor of Reform in the administration of the National and State Governments, and honorable and lasting reconciliation of all classes and sections of our whole country, will be held in EBENSBURG, *on Tuesday Evening, September 3d,* (Court week.)

Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Hon. WM. WHITE, Hon. H. M. SPEER, Hon. EDGAR COWAN, and other distinguished speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting. Come one, come all, and hear the issues of the campaign fairly, fully and ably discussed.

By order of the Democratic County Executive Committee.

NATHANIEL HORNE, Chairman.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—*Hon. H. Milton Speer Renominated by Acclamation.*—The Democratic Conferees representing this Congressional District met at the Exchange Hotel, Altoona, on Monday last, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress. Following is a list of the conferees present:

Cambria—E. R. Dunegan, P. H. Shields, James King.

Blair—Theophilus Snyder, John H. Carr, James Funk.

Huntingdon—W. P. McNight, L. M. Stewart, G. M. Cresswell.

Mifflin—Gen. John Ross, J. B. Selheimer.

The Convention was called to order, after which, on motion of Mr. Snyder, Gen. John Ross was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Mr. Selheimer, James King was chosen Secretary.

The following resolution was then offered, and, on motion of Gen. Ross, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, endorsing the course of our present Representative in Congress, Hon. H. MILTON SPEER, we hereby declare him to be the unanimous choice of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the XVIIth Congressional District for re-election.

A committee, consisting of General Ross, Theophilus Snyder and E. R. Dunegan, was then appointed to introduce Mr. Speer, who in a short time after appeared with the committee and in a brief but pertinent address thanked the convention for the trust reposed in him. He said that two years ago he received the nomination for the same position, and although at that time it was considered an empty honor, he went into the fight with the intention to win—and won. Conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, and with no reason to be ashamed of his past record, he gratefully accepted a renomination, and announced his intention to labor diligently, zealously and honorably for the success of the cause he had the honor to represent. He believed he could be elected over the best man the opposition could put forward. He neither sought or declined a quarrel or strife with them, but honest in purpose and heart, he asked for the cordial support of his constituents, who alone would assure his election. He concluded by again thanking the conferees for the nomination so cordially tendered. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Bags and Bishops at and near Home.

—Our public schools open next Monday for a seven months' session.

—An old lady predicts the destruction of Pittsburgh by fire ere many moons.

—Cold, grizzly rain all day Thursday.—Coal fires and overcoats in order.

—A small delegation of Gipseys of Irish and English birth passed eastward on Thursday.

—B. J. McFeely, recently shot at St. Augustine, is, we are glad to say, doing well, and will, probably recover.

—The three boys injured by the fire damp explosion in Johnstown, as noticed elsewhere, are all in a fair way of recovery.

—For the second time within two months little Susie Conrs of Altoona, fell and broke her arm—the same one on both occasions.

—Jerry Pergrin, employed at Gittings & Jones' saw mill, Jackson township, cut an ugly gash in one of his feet a day or two ago.

—Dr. Wertz & Bro., dentists, Johnstown, have removed to 129 Franklin street, a more central and better location for their business. Call on them.

—Loretto has likewise embarked in the brass band business. The necessary instruments, bran splinter new, came to hand a day or two ago.

—Swallows of the feathered variety have southward flown, but swallows of the bibular variety still hold their own about the barrooms and drinking saloons.

—A lad in Altoona named Runyon had his skull fractured on Friday by a hammer which flew off the handle while his brother was engaged in nailing a box.

—T. W. Dick, Esq., has transferred his legal corpus to the front room of Mr. Thos. Lloyd's new building, a few doors north of his present official habitation.

—Henry Walters, Esq., for many years a prominent and much esteemed citizen of Johnstown, died in that place on Friday last, aged 53 years. Peace to his ashes.

—We have several elegant engravings and chromos which we intend for premiums to old and new subscribers who pay one year in advance. Call and see them.

—For the present we merely invite attention to the card of Messrs. Murray & Dunn, of Phœnix Foundry, Hollidaysburg. Next week we shall say our say more in detail.

—Another lead. Belsano has it this time in lieu of the martial persuasion with new instruments. The band hopes to be ready for the campaign before things get to a white heat.

—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Jacob A. Cyphers, of East Altoona, was stolen on Sunday night last, and the owner thereof has been unable to *cypher* out who the thief is.

—The wife of Lewis Burchfield, of Milford township, Mifflin county, died on the 16th inst. of cholera. She was taken ill in the morning and at nine o'clock that evening was a corpse.

—Mr. Null tried collecting for the *Freeman* a year or two last week, and this is the result: Receipts $10.17; expenses $6.30; two papers discontinued; one new subscriber. Mr. N. threw up his contract, and we feel very much like following suit.

—A gold watch key, much valued as a keepsake, was lost on the Carrolltown road, somewhere within a mile and a half of this place a few days ago. The finder will be liberally rewarded if he returns the key to the owner. Inquire at this office.

—Prof. Braddock reports our silver cornet band in a prosperous condition, and has no doubt that they will ere long give a good account of themselves. The Professor knows his biz," and as he has good material to work on, there is no doubt that a first class band will be the result of his labors.

—Mr. Jack Davis, a carpenter of this place, had the misfortune to drive a sharp instrument into one of his legs, above the knee, while assisting in the erection of the engine house in Carrolltown, on Saturday last. The gash is an ugly one and the doctor has sentenced Jack to lay on the broad of his back for six weeks.

—Court convenes next week. If you owe us and can't come to court, send the money by some neighbor you can trust, for indeed we can't trust any longer. If, however, like ourself, you have no money, send us at least a few words of encouragement. Anything to keep us from despairing entirely.

—It is given out as a veritable fact that coal oil has been discovered oozing out of the ground near Cherry Tree, Indiana county, and that gentlemen versed in such matters are satisfied that it is no put up job. We await further developments before investing the money due us from delinquent patrons.

—A new system of signals has been adopted on the Pennsylvania railroad, by which the engineer of a train can tell how far the preceding train is ahead of him. The apparatus consists of square boxes elevated on high poles, at certain distances, and connected by telegraph wires. The invention is an English one.

—Robert Lloyd, son of Thomas Lloyd, of New Florence, Westmoreland county, was knocked down and run over by a freight train at that place, on Monday last, and his left leg was so fearfully crushed and his other injuries so severe that death ensued on Tuesday evening. Deceased was 21 years old, and unmarried.

—Sheriff Huff and wife, of Hollidaysburg, while riding in a buggy near Altoona on Friday night week, were attacked by eight men, two of whom caught the horse by the bridle, but fortunately the animal became frightened, broke from their grasp, and ran away, thus no doubt saving the Sheriff's pocket-book, if not his life.

—We find this in the last Tyrone *Herald*. Perhaps our readers can understand it:—"Mr. J. P. Stewart, of this place, besides being a remarkable man, has a remarkable wife. Zeke tells us his wife somewhat surprised him the other morning by presenting him with a pair of twins, but when she kept up the business next day and went two better, the head of the family was dumbfounded."

—Harry Williamson, a young man whose home is at Gallitzin, attempted to get on a moving freight train in the Altoona yard, on Tuesday morning last, but missed his footing and fell to the track, when one of the cars run over his left leg, mangling it so shockingly that it had to be amputated in order to save his life. He was taken to his home shortly after.

—The dwelling house of Jackson Durbin, in Clearfield township, about one mile and a half from Chest Springs, caught fire from a stove pipe through the roof, on Thursday of last week, and not only the building, but all it contained, excepting a few bed clothes, were totally consumed. We did not learn the extent of Mr. Durbin's loss, but understand that he had no insurance.

—A son of Mr. John Quigley, of Cambria City, was seriously injured on last Wednesday, says the Johnstown Tribune while attempting to jump on a small engine of the C. I. Co., and on this Friday morning, died of his injuries. This is a sad blow to his parents, and they have the sympathies of the community. He was a fine boy of 14 summers, and particularly promising.

—We stated a couple of weeks ago that a son of Mr. Josiah M. Christy, of Gallitzin, a promising and intelligent young man of 15 or 16 years, had lost his life while attempting to jump on a passing train at Cresson.—This was not exactly true, as we learn from the Johnstown *Tribune*. The noble boy lost his life while endeavoring to rescue a companion who was in danger of being run over by the train.

—Mr. Thos. Wallace, of Harrisburg, whose family is here rusticating, was by some mishap thrown from a buggy, about a mile from this place, on Saturday evening last, and very severely bruised—so much so indeed that he had to lay up for repairs until Wednesday evening before he could return home. The driver of the vehicle was also thrown out and injured to a greater extent even than Mr. Wallace, and the buggy was badly damaged.

—Our young friend, Dan. R. Zahm, has bought Ed. Humphreys' mule team, and is now better prepared than ever to furnish coal and do all manner of hauling promptly and satisfactorily. By the way, we never burned better bituminous coal than that sold by Dan. If industry and push are worthy of success, as we know they are, then indeed will Dan prosper abundantly, and no one deserves it better.

—The Altoona *Tribune's* apology about the "matter late than never" reference to our new dress, even if we had felt hurt about the remark, which we did not, would be more than ample to mollify our lacerated (?) "feelinks." The apology, however, does us too much credit, especially in regard to the "inter typographical," which we fail to see. Nevertheless, thank you muchly, gentlemen, and may we ever prove worthy of your kindly consideration.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF THE HUMAN BODY.—If any apology is needed for transferring the following to our local department, it will be found in the fact that all the parties referred to formerly resided in this place and have many friends and acquaintances in this neighborhood. The account is taken from the South Bend (Ind.) *Register:*

Mrs. Mary Owens, milliner of this city, having ornamented her lot in the cemetery, and had Messrs. Myers & Deal erect a beautiful monument thereon, concluded to remove to it the remains of her mother, Mrs. Anna Rees, who died, after an illness of twenty-four hours, August 7th, 1862, and was buried in the graveyard a short distance this side of Lakeville, in this county. Accordingly she engaged Mr. Deal and the sexton, Mr. Peak, and in company with one or two other members of the family, proceeded on Saturday last to the place of interment and had the grave opened. On attempting to raise the coffin, which was but slightly decayed, it was found to be very heavy, and additional help had to be secured to lift it above ground. Of course this unexpected revelation caused great surprise in the minds of all those present, who expected only to find, at most, a few undecayed parts of the skeleton; and the front part of the lid was removed so as to make a partial examination. To their great astonishment the face was round and full and almost as natural as when placed in the coffin ten years before. This fact and the great weight led the party to conclude that petrification had taken place, and the coffin was lifted into a spring wagon and carefully brought to the cemetery in this city and deposited in the new grave until a further and more satisfactory examination could be made. On Monday last the parties before mentioned, Dr. Ham, the editor of this paper, and one or two others, proceeded to the cemetery, raised the coffin and removed the entire lid, when, to their complete amazement, *the whole body was found to be in a perfect state of preservation*, and almost as natural in appearance as when first placed in the narrow house. The burial clothes retained their shape, the folded hands their position, and not the least visible diminution in size had taken place, while the weight had considerably increased. Not the least unpleasant odor could be detected, nor was there anything to cause a repulsive feeling, but, on the contrary, the appearance was more like that of a quiet sleep, and such as to cause a thrill of pleasant satisfaction at the perfect state of preservation of one so dear to most of those present.

The Doctor made several incisions in as many parts of the body, and thus found that petrification had not taken place, but that the flesh had changed to *adipocere*, or fatty wax—a condition more wonderful than petrification, and a substance first discovered by Fourreoy in 1787.

Mrs. Reese was a woman of fleshy habit and of excellent health until the sickness which caused her death in a few hours, and which was induced by over-exertion. Her age at the time of her death was 52 years.

Mrs. Owens had the body again interred and firmly secured against molestation. A small part of it, enough for a specimen of the curious substance into which it has been changed, can be seen at the office of Dr. Ham.

Remember the name of the popular Sewing Machine we sell. It is the "Domestic." We can put to work several more stirring and reliable canvassers. No machine sells so easily and gives such satisfaction.

Buying a Sewing Machine is a thing not to be done every day. Hence the folly of purchasing without looking at the "Domestic." You CANNOT judge which is best without seeing the "Domestic."

Local Correspondence.

SUMMERHILL TWP., Aug. 27, 1872.

Dear Freeman—We are to have a Ladies' Fair in Wilmore, to commence Sept. 16th and continue several days, the proceeds to be devoted to the laudable purpose of establishing a parochial school for the secular and religious education of the Catholic children of this vicinity—the same to be under the management of some order of religieuse.—Such an institution as the one proposed has long been contemplated by Father Gallagher, and with that object in view he some months ago purchased for the sum of $1,600 (he himself advancing the money) the well known Thompson property, situated in the most desirable locality and otherwise well suited as a residence for the good Sisters who are to have charge of the school. To raise the necessary funds for the various contingencies in carrying out this project is the purpose of the coming Fair. Although no apologist, much less an advocate of Fairs in general, I am perfectly sure that this one, under the prudent management of our zealous pastor, will be divested of the many obnoxious features characteristic of too many such enterprises, and I therefore wish the Fair and its worthy purpose unlimited success.

I received an anonymous letter one day last week containing various assertions, several of which I do not of my own knowledge know to be true. At any rate, a letter bearing no name is but a poor substantiation of alleged facts, and hence I shall take no notice of the one sent me by my unknown correspondent. If the person who addressed me will send a communication to the *Freeman* accompanied by her *bona fide* name as her *nom de plume*, I have no doubt it will be published.

A traveling sharper of the long, lank, leatherskin persuasion, *sold* some twenty-five or thirty bottles of dear knows what, which he warranted to remove corns and bunions, at the same time presenting each customer with a ticket which was presumed to draw a prize of from $1 to $25—all for the small sum of $1. All who were foolish enough to invest found they were *sold* too.

There is already a law in force for the protection at certain seasons of woodcock, in common with other birds, and I suggest, in the event of Sam Henry's re-election, and in consideration of the loud *Voice* raised daily in his behalf about Johnstown, that he secures the passage of an amendment extending the protection of said law to political weathercocks.

SOLTERO.

THE "SLOPE" MINE FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.—*The Injured Boys—Full Particulars.*—We noticed Saturday evening, but without particulars, an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas, or "fire-damp," in the slope coal mine on Saturday morning about nine o'clok. The names of the injured boys are John Edwards, Peter Slain and Calvin Trawatha, aged from twelve to fourteen, and employed we are informed, as door keepers in that mine. Young Edwards, the worst injured, and now in a critical condition, is the son of a father who in a similar accident some years ago, lost his eyes, and is well known in this city, going about led by a little child and totally blind. More than one half of the boy's body is horribly burned, from his head downward. His condition is extremely precarious, but his physicians entertain hopes of his recovery.

Peter Slain, the next, is the son of an old citizen of Cambria borough of the same name, who died very suddenly on the 20th of July. This boy is burned very severely on his face, hands and sides. He is doing as well as can be expected and with the prescribed treatment favorable hopes are entertained.

The next is Calvin Trwatha, the son of a widow living in Millville borough. His face, hands, side, and back are burned. His condition is about similar to that of young Slain.

Drs. Esther and H. W. Marlourg are in attendance, and will leave no resources untried to save their patients.

One distressing feature is the perfect dependence of these boys, each of them being absolutely necessary to the support of families, upon whom this misfortune has laid a heavy hand.—*Johnstown Voice, 29th.*

LOOK OUT FOR HORSE THIEVES.—It appears that our county has lately received a new supply of horse thieves.

One J. F. Nelson, who was arrested on the third of June, on a warrant issued by Justice Aisip, is now lying in jail awaiting the Quarter Sessions.

On the third of August, a Dr. W. B. Jennings made information before Justice Aisip charging one Samuel Hamilton with stealing his horse. A warrant was issued same day and given to constable Diehl, who traced the thief to Johnstown, where he captured Samuel and the horse too. By some means or other Samuel made his escape, and, under an assumed name, joined Coje's circus and came with it to Bedford on Saturday a week. Mr. Diehl was on the look out and recognized his man, arrested him and took him before Justice A. for a hearing. For want of bail and friends he too was shipped to Fort Keyser to await his trial.

Week before last a fine horse was stolen from S. D. Trout, in St. Clair twp. Mr. Trout now offers $50 reward for the recovery of the horse and $250 for the apprehension of the thief. Neither has yet turned up.

Last Saturday night Mr. Hodel had two horses stolen from his stable at Redbank. We learn that he has recovered the animals but the thief made his escape.

On Sunday night last two bay mares were stolen from Mrs. Sarah Stayer, in S. Woodberry township. On the same night two new saddles, one new riding bridle and a halter bridle were stolen from Mr. David Stayer, on the adjoining farm. There is $250 reward on the horses and $10 on each of the saddles.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

—A little son of Mr. Lawrence Furlong, of East Conemaugh, made an almost miraculous escape from instant death a few days ago. He attempted to cross the railroad track at that place, and his attention being attracted by an approaching train, he did not notice an engine backing down an adjoining track, nor did the engineer see him. Before he could get out of the way the tank of the engine struck him and he fell with his head beneath the wheels. The brakeman had just applied the brake and the wheels were sliding at the time, and the boy's head was shoved along several feet before his fearful position was discovered. When picked up it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he received several other severe contusions, but we are glad to say he is now in a fair way of recovery.—*Echo.*

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUBS, ATTENTION!—A beautiful oil chromo of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the finest and only oil chromo of this distinguished statesman published. They are just the thing for transparencies, as you get a much better likeness, and at less cost than painting. Will frame 12x15 inches, and make and elegant picture for the parlor. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents; three for 1.50; six for $2.50; twelve for $4.00. Send orders soon to

URBEN & BRO.,
403½ Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The greatest success ever achieved in Journalism. More in quantity, and better in quality than anything ever offered to the public. Agents make from $2.00 to $5.00 a day. An agent wanted in every town. Apply soon or the field will be occupied. Any person sending 6 subscribers, with $6.00, will receive an engraving, and the SOUVENIR for a year, gratis. Subscription price, only $1.00 a year; a beautiful engraving 24x30 given to each subscriber.

H. J. SEIBERT, Publisher,
103 Third Ave., Pittsburgh.

General Grant, Horace Greeley, Victor Emanuel and George Washington are names of note. But the name of the "Coming Sewing Machine" is the "Domestic." R. W. Steadman & Co., General Agents, 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

CAN YOUR FRUIT.—Fruit is exceedingly plenty this year, and housewives should not fail to preserve a large quantities of it. Cans, jars and jolly glasses, all warranted, can be had for this purpose very cheap, at Huntley's, Ebensburg. Sold either wholesale or retail.

Communication.

JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 26, 1872.

To the Editor of the Freeman:

DEAR SIR—I had no idea last week, when writing of the *Vice*, that its *chameleon* editor would, in reply, make such a mercenary and debasing confession as he has done. I did not think we had in our midst such an utterly worthless creature, that can, according to his own admission, be got to do anything, no matter how low, degrading and shameful, provided *he is paid for it.* Hear him, ye honest Democrats who but many years ago thought that this money-worshipper was made of unflinching Democratic material! Here are Jas. F. Weatherecock Chameleon's own words in the *Vice* of last Saturday: "We have voted the Democratic ticket since 1844, and many times *with regret.*—Two years ago we supported Gen. Jas. S. Negley (Republican) in preference to Jas. H. Hopkins (Democrat). [That was the time Negley *Neglected* the Democratic *Herald* into a thundering Republican sheet by giving its editor three hundred dollars.] We came here (to Johnstown) to print a paper *for* MONEY. We will support no man who will not *pay us.*" We can understand a highwayman who knocks down an unarmed traveler for the sake of money, or the hired mercenary wretch who will commit a deed of blood for money, but we did not suppose that there was to be found in all the land an editor whose whole life has been one changing, vacillating scene, and always changing for money—one who has no principle, no aim, no ambition, nothing, in fact, save and except the acquisition of money. For money then, Mr. Weathercock Chameleon, you would stab and blacken the character of any respectable man in the community. For money, then, you roused and excited the passions of the inhabitants of this place during your connection with the old *Democrat.* For money you during that time put employer against the employed, and vice versa. For money you printed the following in October, 1863, and for money you printed the parallel column in August, 1872:

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.	AND THEN AT THIS.
From Democrat, October 12, 1863.	*From Voice, Aug. 3, 72.*
"Hon. D. J. Morrell's	"Hon. D. J. Morrell's

The Blackest Day in splendid financial ability—The History of Johnstown has brought the Conemaugh Safe Deposit and Bloody I. Co. up to its present Hold High and Dignified position. To Mr. Carnival.—We charge Morrell we are indebted. D. J. Morrell, Andy od for many of the ad-Curtin's political agent vantages we enjoy. His in this region, and the large hearted GRATI-Co. which employs TUDE he has evidenced him government offices and THIS have endeared him under him, directly For eighteen years he with the outrages and has pursued a merciless bloodshed of the last tile life with marked week. If the Cambria success. In 1862 Mr. Iron Co. which employs Morrell was Superin-Morrell and allows him tendent of the C. I. Co., to stop the works and and his great success in turn into such a demon- this gigantic enterprise stration of OUTLAWS could not fail in con-and THIEVES, and ferring the manding for him the *fire stock* and resources respect, in a very high of the concern, does not degree, of his fellow-remove Morrell. It will citizens, and confidence be found necessary for and esteem followed as a matter of course. Mr. inhabitants who Morrell's record as a have any regard for Congressman is full of their lives and proper- honors to himself and ty and the credit of the credit to the constitu-town to give Morrell ency he represented.—notice to leave. A crea- Mr. Morrell is a strong, ture who on Sunday vigorous man, capable of such occurrences of great endurance, and could make his appear- who handled as vigorous ance on the streets and as his body. To man-gather with him a age the business of a crowd of blackguards, Company, already so and stark and smile enormous, requires a and drink, passing his ready grasp of mind, sinuous fangs like a ferocious wild boar after his bar- all this excitement he barous feast, is not the decency forgets the inter-ruler to control this evils of HIS OWN TOWN. chameleon by any longer. In every public and pri-His words and bootlick vate charity he steps bosses will then follow prominently forward with in his train. We call an open hand and will-for his removal at once. ing heart, ever ready

AND AT THIS. with aid in counsel or

From Vindicator, 1868. in *money.* His many

"Morrell is a political deeds of kindness have upstart; a consummate won for him a warm hypocrite; the bond-place in the hearts of holders' pet; he is the his neighbors, who de-least influential and light to honor the name most insignificant of DANIEL J. MORRELL." member of a clique of overgrown monopolists; he is an artful dodger, well skilled in the use of two faces; he will stop at nothing which fraud or corruption can suggest or accomplish."

I endorse Mr. Chameleon's opinion in "2" of the Hon. D. J. Morrell, as I believe and know Mr. Morrell personally to be a thorough gentleman; so my only apology for associating his name with the ever-changing Chameleon of the *Vice* is to show how utterly we ought to disregard the foul Slander of a political, worthless weathercock, who is as ready to do one as he is to praise, provided, always, he is paid for it. Now, Mr. Chameleon, how can you reconcile it with your conscience, elastic though it be to depict a person at one time a monster and afterwards try to prove the same person an angel? Your only reply can be that you were paid for doing both.

You, Mr. Weathercock, have got upon catechism in your *Vice.* Now I propose to take one for you and will expect answers to each question.

Do you mind the day, long ago, that you were lowered by means of a rope, through the back window of the *Democrat* office?

(The men that *lowered* you *then* are sorry now they did not *hoist* you by means of the same rope.)

Was your opposition real at the time you represented President Lincoln as the "Black king with an ebony crown"?

Were you at that time paid for causing disturbances in this place?

When General Cass paid you three hundred dollars to vote as delegate for him, did you not vote for Packer because he gave you five hundred dollars?

When Packer refused to give you five hundred more, how much did Geary give you for opposing Packer and the Democratic ticket in general?

Has Henry has given you one hundred and fifteen dollars. Now, how much will you take from me or anybody else to abuse Sam Henry and land John Hannan? Money is your *object*, so I know you won't refuse.

How much of the hundred and fifteen dollars are you paying "Citizen" for his lying and brainless production?

Who is the man that you sent word to that if he did not give you *hush money* you would "open on him"? I *know him.*

You cannot vote here next fall. Then why are you daily spouting about "our town," etc. Where is your home?

Where do you intend going to when the *Vice* bursts up next December?

Next week I intend to catechise you about your negro advertisements, etc., etc.

John Hannan and his many friends request of you to continue abusing and vilifying him, for they know you are paid for it. He depends not on bribed or purchased Chameleon Weathercocks for support. He will be supported and elected by the honest Democrats of this county, for the people know that in him they will have a faithful and honest representative. You may Mr. Weathercock Chameleon, resort to all the low, base and cunning subterfuges that a tricky and hired politician always does to lessen the chances for John Hannan's election, but the Democrats of this county know that for the almighty dollar you would, if in your power, smash up the whole Democratic party throughout the country. So, instead of being gulled by a designing demagogue like you, we all regard you in the light of an editor that has been and is ever ready to abuse, to pander, to curry, to fawn for, to wheel to the Democratic right, to the Republican left, to the Know-Nothing's centre, or to the devil's arms, provided somebody pays you for doing so.

ANTI-FRAUD.

"TIME IS PASSING SWIFTLY BY."—This sentiment, expressed in poetry, is knowingly experience to be true, and it is equally true that it is a great convenience to know exactly what time it is. In order to be well informed on this subject, everbody ought to be supplied with Clocks and Watches. There is no excuse to be without one when they can be procured at such reasonable prices and of such excellent manufacture as the factory establishment of C. T. Roberts, High street, Ebensburg. American watches a specialty.

THE secrets of health are:—Keep warm, eat regularly and slowly, maintain regular bodily habits, take early and very light suppers, keep a clean skin, get plenty of sleep at night, keep cheerful and respectable company, keep out of debt, don't set your mind on things you don't need, mind your own business, and buy all the dry goods, dress goods, notions, groceries, etc., you need, and buy for cash, at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd, High st., Ebensburg.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—An item is going the rounds of the local press that the Ebensburg P. O. has lately been made a money-order office. The post-office spoken of has been a money-order office about six years, and the item therefore lacks the quality of freshness. It is about equivalent to mentioning as a new discovery the fact that Y. S. Barker sells the cheapest dry goods and groceries in Ebensburg, a fact known and taken advantage of by everybody.

CHEAP FLOUR.—Telegraphic despatches from Chicago announce that the "corner" in wheat has been smashed, and that hereafter cheap flour will be the rule. This is joyful news, and it is also joyful to know that E. J. Mills, our heaviest flour dealer, is preparing to accommodate the prices of his stock to the change in the market. He keeps none but the best brands, and his prices will be found *right.*

The reason why everybody that tries the "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine is pleased with it, is because it is direct and easy in action, and stitches everything, from gossamer to sole leather. R. W. Steadman & Co., General Agents, 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
11-18.-1y. 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent, August 15th, 1872. The Coal business will be continued in the name of JAS. M. COOPER, by whom the books of the late firm will be settled.

J. M. COOPER,
SAM'L MILLIKEN.

Hollidaysburg, Aug. 30, 1872.-3t.

JOHN H. MURRAY..... .....JOS. M. DUNN.

Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture

LIGHT CASTINGS

of every description.

The Various Styles of Stoves

manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.

Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery

promptly and satisfactorily repaired.

☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-1f.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

FARMERS!

LOOK AT THIS!

The Farmer's Favorite

GRAIN DRILL,

STONER'S

Fanning MILL,

AND THE

KEYSTONE CIDER MILL!

FOR SALE BY

L. & S. W. DAVIS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR GREAT

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN CHART!

The most attractive and saleable thing out. It is indispensable to men of all parties, furnishing just the facts and figures needed, for every day reference, by every intelligent voter. Agents are selling from

15 TO 30 PER DAY.

The most liberal terms. Send for descriptive circulars. Address,

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,
711 SANSOM STREET,
[8.23.-3t.] Philadelphia, Pa.

LAST CHANCE!--Adorn Your Homes!

MAGNIFICENT CHROMOS.

AN ELEGANT CHROMO, Farm Yard Scene, size 14x17—has been selling for $4.50. Only need be seen to be appreciated. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.50. "The Barefoot Boy," size 10x14. This elegant Chromo represents Young America full of life, fun and mischief. $1.00 by mail. An elegant Chromo of Horace Greeley—the first one published—natural as life; size 12x15. By mail, $1.00; or the three for $3.00—worth three times the amount. Large commission to Agents. Here is a chance for all out of employment to make money. Send for particulars to URBEN & CO.,
[8.3.-10t.] Publishers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Clearfield township, about one mile north of Chest Springs, on or about the 23d day of July last, a white and black spotted Cow, about 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JAS. McMULLEN.
Clearfield Twp., Aug. 23, 1872.-3t.

A COLD WATCH,
(HUNTING-CASED AMERICAN,)
as a prize for solving a Puzzle to appear in the DAWN. Send stamp for circular to SUNDAY DAWN, Philadelphia, Pa. [aug.23-1m.]

FARMERS, SEE THIS!

BUCKEYE

GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER,

Patented Feb'y 1st, 1870.

MANUFACTURED BY

NIEBEL & PENNINGTON

Tiffin, Ohio.

The **Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner** is far *superior* to any other Fanning Mill ever made, having more than twice the screening surface of the ordinary mill, while it is neat and compact, and can be easily handled and lifted around by *one man.* Its capacity for cleaning is from 50 to 75 bushels per hour, and runs so easily that it can be turned by a *boy ten years old.*

Added to the above advantages, it is far *cheaper* than any other Fanning Mill now made.

To satisfy farmers of these facts, we give the following as the opinions of several reliable gentlemen, residents of Seneca county, Ohio, who have given the "CLEANER" a thorough trial:

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested the *Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner*, and believe it to be superior to any one in use for cleaning *Wheat*, or other small seeds, for market or for sowing, as it separates every grain of Chess, Cockle or Rye from Wheat designed for seed, and all *Red Dock from Timothy*, and all wild vine seed from *Flax*, so as to render each particular kind of seed designed for sowing purposes *pure and entirely free from Silk and Foreign matter.*

N. G. HAYWARD,	THOS. T. IRR,
WM. LANG,	J. BOWERSOCK,
Dr. J. D. O'CONNOR,	G. KINZER,
	JAMES DORAN.

The undersigned are the *regularly constituted* AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER in all parts of *Cambria County*, except the Townships of Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and Susquehanna, and will in a short time call upon the farmers of the different Townships and demonstrate to each farmer, *at his own barn*, that this "Cleaner" will do all that is claimed for it.

The "Cleaner" can be seen and tested at any time by calling on the undersigned, one-and-a-half miles north-east of Ebensburg.

☞ All orders or letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to

HOOVER & WEIBLE,
Aug. 23.-1f. Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

DR. CARPENTER,

136 MULBERRY STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from all parts of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing every air inflamed surface, carrying into the blood, purifying as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Every day adds to the power of the medicine. The cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, providing to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of Inhalation which it consists of.*

One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Fortifying Inhalant; One Bottle Anti-Hemorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle, Concentrated Food; One Bottle Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing medicines to last one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $25. Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free.—Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer.

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Dr. Carpenter's *CATARRH REMEDY* will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $3; two months, $5; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured.

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
Aug.-1-6. 1872.-1y.

LIST OF CAUSES

SET DOWN FOR TRIAL, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, commencing on *Monday, the 2d day of September next.*

FIRST WEEK.

Somerville	vs. Hartz.
Brown	vs. Hartz et al.
Cooper & Co.	vs. Wendel.
Miles et al.	vs. Paddock & Adams.
Bardine, for use,	vs. Apple.
Bracken	vs. Brocken.
Douglass	vs. Fitzpatrick.
Cooper	vs. McAllister.
Jones	vs. Powell.
Wolf	vs. Prosser.
Adams	vs. Vaughn.
Davis	vs. Bennett.

SECOND WEEK.

Margaret Jones	vs. Lloyd & Co.
Crissman	vs. Aaron.
Evans et al.	vs. Davis et al.
Brotherling	vs. Smith.
Bracken	vs. Hagers.
Behe	vs. Barberick's Adm'rs.
Barberick's Adm'rs.	vs. Behe.
Zech	vs. Zech.
Buchanan et al.	vs. McGonigle's Ex's et al.
Insley	vs. Prelley et al.
Barker & Son	vs. McCance & Kline.
Waltz	vs. Risban.
Milliken	vs. Cowan et al.
McDermitt	vs. Martin et al.
Milliken	v

SAVED BY "OLD CORONATION."

The following somewhat singular story is told in one of our Maine exchanges by a gentleman who recollects the circumstances, and was himself "a part of the event." It illustrates the value of self-control and presence of mind in danger;—that quiet but really superior courage which can avert a fatal panic by skilfully concealing what would cause it.

It was—I do not remember the precise year—but it was when I was seventeen years old, and when I lived in the New England village where I was born, and from which I had hardly ever been away. It was a pleasant old town, built in Colonial days, and containing but few inhabitants save those who were descended from the hills, and was situated on the eastern side of a lake two miles long and less than a mile in breadth. That lake, or pond as we called it, furnished most of the pleasure for the people in the village. There we swam, and fished, and boated in the summer, and when the cold of winter had stiffened the surface of its pure waters, there we skated till the unwelcome snow came to impede our course. On the East there was a succession of green fields and orchards, while its western shore was lined by a primeval forest of pine trees. Only one clearing had been made among these old cone-bearing trees, and that was a recent one, and embraced but a few acres. The great trunks of the trees had been taken to a ship-building town on the Kennebeck for spars of vessels, while the branches had been piled in heaps among the huge rocks that occupied so much of the ground.

It was the day before Thanksgiving, the only holiday that New England knows much about, and about which the rest of the world knows so very little. For three nights before, the cold had been severe for that time of the year, and the newly formed ice on the pond was as smooth and clear as a looking-glass. The Portland stage and an extra carriage that followed it, had brought in most of the family friends that were expected to join in the family re-union. Brave boys came from the stores of Boston and the saw mills of Oldtown. Brave girls, beautiful in the devotion they showed for the families they were supporting at home, came from the cotton mills of Lowell and Manchester. Houses where plain and almost scanty food had been served for many a week, were well filled with plenteousness now, for to-morrow was Thanksgiving. What were we all to do the next day, "the merriest, gladdest day," of all the year, besides go to church and eat the feast that had been so long in preparation? That was the question asked by my strong, earnest, older friend, who had come from Boston to spend Thanksgiving.

"Skate, of course," I answered.

"But why not try the ice to-night?" he asked.

I could see no reason and so we bound on our skates and flew as it were over the glassy surface of the pond to the cove, about which were the piles of pine boughs. Once there, we conceived the idea of how grand it would be to skate back to the village, collect together the women and girls, take a picnic, place them all in sleighs and on hand sleds, draw them to this place, and to eat supper on these rocks, amid the glare of burning tree tops. We were not long in carrying out our plans, for almost every house had its sleighs and skaters, and those who were destitute of either, united with some of their neighbors. An hour, and the little lake was covered with the merriest skating party that it had ever witnessed. And the supper, the bonfire, the song, the merry making. I shudder to think of such boisterous sport, with impending death so very near. The sport was over at length; the apples eaten, the cider drank, the songs sung, the stories told, and the once great flames among the resinous pine needles were now smouldering among the limbs or lingering in the stumps and roots. And so the company was breaking up into little knots as we came.

"Tie all the sleighs and sleds together," my strong friend shouted, the last to leave the spot. The order from our leader was soon obeyed. Each little vehicle was ranged from ten to twenty feet apart, according to the length of ropes or leading lines which we had; and three or four skaters were stationed between them. Then, two much longer ropes were stretched from either sides of the long lines, of which some twenty more skaters took hold. With a shout and whoop, such as Indians give when rushing to battle, we started on the ice. The line, first straight or waving a little where the poorer skaters were soon took the form of a crescent; and with a clamor of voices and the grating of skate irons we sped over the ice.

My strong friend and I were on one of the sides ropes, and we held the place nearest to the sleighs. We had not proceeded far before I perceived that the ice was bending up in front of us and I could scarcely hear it crack, amid the noise of the skaters. I spoke not a word, but looked intently into my companion's face. I only thought so long as we kept in motion, as we were then doing. But I knew very well that if the true state of affairs was discovered, a panic would run along the line—some skater would drop out, and then the sleighs and their precious burdens must sink to the bottom.

I cannot forget the horror of that moment—a moment that seemed an age. I was faint myself, but I only shuddered lest skaters should fall. I could not speak, for fear; but I almost feared lest the other voices should stop and the cracking of the ice should be heard by the women, who would be sure to scream. My thoughts were on God; my eyes were fixed on the face of my friend. I was fairly drawn along up the curving ice, that seemed to rise higher before us every moment. Cold sweat was on my forehead, but I could not loosen my hand from the rope to wipe it off. My friend noticed that I was lagging—I who was so expert a skater. His eyes caught mine, and by that sort of intuitive knowledge we sometimes have in time of great dangers, he became aware of our dreadful situation, heard the cracking of the ice and saw it—felt it rising in front of us.

What did the strong man do? Flee like a coward from the dangers he had brought us to, and to escape to land? Did the alarm seize him that had overpowered me? Far otherwise. Raising his voice, so that it could be heard above the din of the skaters, and the merry voices of the women, he shouted: "All sing, so we will keep better step; all sing Coronation." And without lowering his voice he sang:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all!"

The order came so unexpectedly that few joined in singing this verse; but when he came to the next stanza, almost all the voices were heard. I felt a sort of relief, when the soprano, alto, tenor and bass voices all struck the words,

"Crown him, ye martyrs of our God,
Who from his altar call!"

but I feared the time when the bass should be left to carry a line alone. There were but three or four bass voices in the whole company, but my friend was numbered among them, I saw he husbanded his breath for this as a strong, great effort.—Nevertheless, I could hear alternating with the musical words,

"Extol the stem of Jessie's rod."

the crack-crack-crack-crack-crack of the brittle shell that was between us and eternity. It was a wondrous relief when four parts instead of one, and a hundred voices instead of four took up the words which seemed like an anthem of praise.

"Extol the stem of Jessie's rod,
And crown him Lord of all."

We were now approaching the middle of the lake where the water was the deepest, so deep that no line in the village could reach the bottom, and where the ice must be thinnest, because it is the last to freeze there. I knew this; but I felt that we were going with such rapidity, that there was no new danger so long as there was no break in the song. I singled out a tree upon the shore we were trying to make, and calculated that if at the rate they were singing, there were verses enough to reach it. I feared lest the leader might omit a verse as was sometimes done in church and there might be left to pass in silence, or rather in silence made dreadful by the cracking of the ice.

I had no cause. There was indeed that awful crack-crack-crack of the ice distinctly heard during the singing of one line in every stanza of the hymn; but it was either that I had become used to it, or that it was more faint than it was before, that it failed to affect me as at first. So, too, there was a little breadth of ice to be passed over after the singers had closed the verse:

"Let every kindred, every tribe,
On this terrestial ball,
To him all majesty ascribe,
And crown him Lord of all."

But our momentum was then such that I knew we could reach the shore in safety, which we soon did.

On reaching it there was the same boisterous noise that marked our starting, each one untying his own sled or sleigh and joining the little party with which he came But of the peril through which they had passed, the danger from which they had been rescued, not one had the slightest intimation. For my friend and myself—the only ones who were aware of our wonderful deliverance—we were left alone. And there on that rocky beach, with the stars above us, we sank upon our knees, our arms entwining each other's neck. It was a silent prayer we offered; an offering of thanks "to the Giver of every good and perfect gift." Not for us alone, but for all those who had been brought out of peril. Then we rose, and hand in hand we silently walked to our home.

The next day was Thanksgiving; we entered into no boisterous mirth. We kept our secret to ourselves that day and during all the time since then we have not mentioned the affair to each other. But once long after this, when we were in church together, and the preacher gave out "Coronation," I noticed that he did not sing, but grasped my hand in his, while the tears flowed from his eyes as though he were a child.

New Advertisements.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY, *Perrysville Station, Pa.R.R.* *(For Male and Female Pupils.)* Long established, thorough, successful; location healthful and accessible; community social, moral and religious; buildings large and costly; a full corps of able teachers; mountain air, pure water, safe bathing, fine skating; emphatically a *home school*. Whole expense, for Board, Tuition, Room, Fuel and Washing (for 40 weeks), *less than two hundred dollars*. Winter session begins Sept. 3. Send for Circulars. WILSON & TATTERSON, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES, MINISTERS, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN, TESTIFY TO THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF

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Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

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This widely-known School affords thorough Christian education, at a cost of little more than $5 a week; *one-fourth off for clergymen*. The 8th session (20 weeks) opens Sept. 11th. The address of all former pupils is requested. A grand reunion at the close of the next year. Send for particulars to Rev. CHARLES C. BEATTY, D.D., LL. D., Sup't, or Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph, D.

EDGEVILLE MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,

Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10th.
Send for Circular.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

MUTUAL Fire Insurance.

The Mutual Plan guarantees to the mutually insured the greatest security for the least possible cost. The premium notes are the capital. On this no dividends are paid to the stockholders, but it is simply assessed to pay deficiencies arising after the payment of losses and expenses —which in the COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, during the total 12½ years of its existence, have averaged but 6⅔ per centum upon the premium note, being lower than the rates paid in the best solvent stock companies during the same period of time. In insuring at stock rates, the insured must pronounce to himself that he pays every year enough—1st. To form an accumulated fund for emergencies; 2d. To pay large dividends to the capital invested in the Company; 3d. Run the risk of a "Chicago fire" coming and wiping his Company out of existence. In a Mutual Company he keeps his own reserve in hand until needed, and pays no dividend to capitalists. The mutually insured, being themselves the capitalists, look after the business, its character and its agents in all places, thus protecting each other.

For insurances or Agencies, address

J. F. FRUEAUFF, Sec'y.
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AGENTS WANTED for **Chamberlin's Great Campaign Book**, THE

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A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature.

A GRAPHIC History of the Republican and Democratic Parties: a racy sketch of the so-called Liberal Republican Party: an *inside view* of the Cincinnati Convention. The minor tickets or *side shows* in the campaign. The cheapest Illustrated Book Published. A Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send $1 for outfit. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Phila., Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

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Agents wanted for our Campaign Goods. **Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists of our Fine Steel Engravings of all the Candidates, Campaign Biographies, Charts, Photographs, Badges, Pins, Flags, and everything suited to the times. Ten Dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $3. Address MOORE & GOODSPEED, 37 Park Row, New York.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The Chemistry of Divine Providence has never produced a mineral water which combines in such perfection the qualities of antibilious tonic and cathartic medicine, as that of the Seltzer Spa; and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is the artificial equivaient of that great natural remedy.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1,000 REWARD!! For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching of Ulcerated Piles that *Dr Bing's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for **Bluing Clothes.** The genuine has both Barlow's and Wittberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wittberger's Drug Store, No. 253 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

KEEP IT HANDY.—The Reliable Family Medicine, for the prompt cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Cramps, Summer Complaint, &c., Jardella's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb, an old and well-tried remedy, entirely vegetable, pleasant to take, quick and certain in effect; can be depended on in the most urgent cases; may be given to the youngest infant as well as to the aged. It is readily taken by children. Keep it in the house and use in time. Sold by Druggists. HANSELL & BRO., 2000 Market Street, Philadelphia. Try it.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

DENTISTRY!

AT REDUCED RATES!

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week.

DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25.-tf.]

DENTISTRY carried on in all its branches by DR. WERTZ & BRO., at their DENTAL ROOMS, No. 186 Washington street, Johnstown, Pa., in John L. Raab's building. They make the very best and cheapest *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* in Johnstown. Beautiful and COMPLETE SETS at from $10 to $15. Teeth EXTRACTED and FILLED free of charge, except for materials used. Notice the following certificate: This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have *leased* to the above DR. WERTZ & BRO. a room in my residence on Washington street for a term of six years.

JOHN L. RAAB.

Johnstown, June 14, 1872. [Jul.20.-3m.]

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg, Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [June1:ly.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, Paints, &c Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House, Ebensburg, Pa. [April 17, 1868.]

TRIUMPH OF THE ÆTNA.

Mowing Match.

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Democrat, July, 1867

A very spirited and interesting Mowing Match was held on the farm of C. H. Bostwick, Esq., near Compbellsport, in this county, on the 15th inst. There was a large attendance of spectators, and more than ordinary interest manifested in the friendly competition. An agreement had been entered into, between the parties representing the different machines, that only Common Machines (such as are ordinarily offered for sale, and not made for special occasions) should be allowed to enter the contest, each machine should mow an equal amount of grass, and one team and driver should be used for all, in order that the trial might be a fair one, and the merits of the machines alone lay claim to public favor. The "ÆTNA" Mower, made by the ÆTNA Manufacturing Co. of Salem, Ohio, for which Peter H. Bean appeared as agent, proved to have the lightest draught, and this, with its simplicity of construction and beauty of design, combined with its powerful cutting qualities, made it the favorite of the day.

Captain A. T. King, of Charlestown, was chosen as a committee to note the draught of each machine, as indicated by a dynamometer, which was found to be as follows:

"ÆTNA,"	Draught,	150 lbs.
"BUCKEYE,"	"	175 "
"EXCELSIOR,"	"	175 "
"WORLD,"	"	175 "
"THAYER'S,"	"	165 "
"WOOD,"	"	200 "

☞ For Pamphlet, containing full description of the

"ÆTNA" MOWER AND REAPER,

With FIFTY Reasons Why it is Superior,

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS,

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

Agent for Cambria County,

[7-13.-tf.] EBENSBURG, PA.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED

TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

TAYLOR & CO., of Altoona, are fast gaining an enviable reputation as philanthropists by introducing among the ladies the

AMERICAN CHAMPION WASHER!

the only Washing Machine in the market that will do its work perfectly on all kinds of clothing without the aid of a rubbing board.

It washes without rubbing, rolling or pressing the clothes in any way, and hence without any wearing of the fabric.

It will wash anything, from the finest lace to the heaviest bed-quilt.

It will do the same work in a shorter time and with less labor than any other Machine made.

Any person desiring a Washing Machine can have a Champion Washer taken to their residence and tested, when, if not satisfactory, it will be taken away without cost to them.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Messrs. TAYLOR & CO.—*Gents:* Your American Champion Washer has been in use at my hotel long enough to convince us that it is all it claims to be. It save two-thirds of the labor and time and does the work as well as it *can* be done by hand. We would not be without it for double its cost. HENRY FOSTER.

Ebensburg, March 20, '72. Cambria House.

☞ Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & CO. No. 1106 Twelfth Street, Altoona, and for sale by V. LUTTRINGER, Main St., Ebensburg. March 23, 1872.-3m.

Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL
PURELY — DR. WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters

Great Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. **R. H. McDONALD & CO.,** Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, ANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row.—All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' SUITS AND DRESS GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

172 & 174 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Ladies' Suits, from	$2.50	to	$10.00
Hernanis, from	10	to	50
Grenadines, from	12½	to	50
Real Wash Poplins	12½	to	20
Suitings, from	12½	to	25

50 Different Styles of DRESS GOODS!

Most Remarkable Bargains.

ALSO,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND Men and Boys' Wear,

Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

GEO. W. OATMAN.....J. GALLITZIN LAKE.

OATMAN & LAKE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-1y.*]

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [Jan.20.-tf.]

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.—There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a great variety of sources. To begin in the order of geographical order we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, who owned that province. New Hampshire was the first called Laconia, from Hampshire county, England. Vermont from the Green Mountains (French *verd mont.*) Massachusetts is from the Indian language, "signifying 'the country about the great hill.'" Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant. Connecticut's name is from Mahegan, spelled originally Quonehtacut, signifying "a long river." New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother Charles II. granted him that territory. New Jersey was so named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the island of Jersey in the British channel, of which he was governor. Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the "sylvania" meaning woods. Delaware is derived its name from Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia. Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles III., Henrietta Marie. Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried, or the Virgin Queen. The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I. and Georgia in honor of George II. Florida gets its name from Pasquas de Florida or "Feast of Flowers." Alabama is from a Greek word signifying "The Rest." Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, and in the Algonchez tongue, the Father of Waters. Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV. Arkansas is derived from the Indian name, Kansas, "smoky water," with the French prefix of Ark, a "bow." Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "the river with a big bend." Kentucky also is an Indian name, "Kain-tuck-ee," signifying "at the head of the river." Ohio, the Shawanese name for "The Beautiful River." Michigan's name was derived from the Indian word for weir, or trap, in the shape of the lake suggested. Wisconsin's name is derived from the Indian name comes from that of the Indian confederacy, illini, "men," and the French affix, making it "tribe of men." Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian original for a rushing channel. Missouri's is the Indian one for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river. Iowa is the Indian word for sleepy ones. The derivation of the names of Nevada and Nevada is not known. Iowa signifies in the Indian language the drowsy ones. Oregon and Minnesota cloudy water. The derivation of the name of California is uncertain. Oregon, according to some, comes from Oregana, the Indian name of a wild mint which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast, and, according to others, from Oregon, "the rivers of the West," in allusion to the Columbia river. West Virginia takes its name from having been formed from the western part of old Virginia.

A STORY WORTH REPEATING.—Davis, of Illinois, is a rich man. The public may not know how he became wealthy. About thirty years ago, when Judge Davis was a practising lawyer in the West, he was employed by a Connecticut man to collect $8000. Davis went to the place where the debtor lived, and found that he must be rich in landed possessions, but was not a spare dollar in money. He finally took the bill by giving a deed for a tract of land—a tract, moist and undesirable for cultivation, lying close to the water, and consisting perhaps of 100 acres. Davis subsequently met the Connecticut client in St. Louis, when the latter (who seemed not to have the usual Yankee shrewness) fell to and gave him a regular "blowing up" for taking the land at all than insisting on having the $8000 in money. He did not want any of your Western lands, and he told Davis that having received the land in payment of the debt, he had better sell it himself and pay the money out of his own pocket. To this Davis agreed. Going into a friend's office, he borrowed $800, took the Connecticut man's receipt for the land, and held it for a rise. The land forms part of one of the suburbs of Chicago. Judge Davis has sold three hund